A PRIMER OF HEBREW

BY

CHARLES PROSPERO FAGNANI

NEW YORK
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
1903

ANDOVER-HARVARD
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
H 57. 193
March 27, 1934

COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Norwood Press
J. S. Cushing & Co. — Berwick & Smith Co.
Norwood, Mass., U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION

The following manual is not put forth as a Hebrew grammar, but simply as a primer of the Hebrew language. Its object is to give a general survey of the principal phenomena of the language, with a view to putting the student, in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of arduousness, in position to begin reading and translating with the use of lexicon and grammar. The standpoint is not that of a contribution to Hebrew philology, but purely practical and empirical. The material has been at times forcibly systematized and some current definitions modified, but only for the sake of simplicity and ease of acquisition; subsequent study will very easily furnish the few readjustments thus made necessary.

The work is a growth; it has been the slow result of ten years of experience in teaching elementary Hebrew. During the first six of these, the author used Davidson's "Introductory Hebrew Grammar" as a text-book, but he gradually was obliged to rearrange and modify the material until, four years ago, he gave up the use of Davidson's Grammar and substituted dictated notes of his own. For four years these notes have been used, tested, revised, corrected, simplified, until they have attained their present form. The chief motive in printing is to save the seminary students the labor of copying some fifty foolscap pages of hektographed material, but the hope is entertained that the Primer may prove useful to a larger circle. The book can be used without an instructor. The attempt has been made (with but partial success, necessarily) to anticipate every possible question a

student would be likely to ask (and which students actually have asked) and to guard against all conceivable aberrations from the path marked out, which path will inevitably lead the patient learner in time (say about two months, at the rate of a lesson a day) to the goal proposed; to wit, a sufficient equipment for beginning the study of the original text of the Old Testament with the standard helps, lexical and grammatical.

It is hoped that ministers who have forgotten their Hebrew may find in this little work an inducement to begin over again at the beginning; the difficulties of Hebrew are chiefly at the outset, and it is here that simplification and gradatim arrangement can be of most service. Perhaps Sunday-school teachers and other students of the Bible may be tempted to explore a field whose difficulties are not so insuperable as they are traditionally supposed to be.

C. P. F.

Union Theological Seminary,
New York City,
June, 1903.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDY

As a rule progress should be made at the rate of one lesson a day. Lessons VII and VIII may conveniently be treated as one. In Lesson X the Table of Prose Accents is merely for reference, and need not be memorized. It is advantageous to commit to memory gradually, if it can be done without too much effort, the two hundred words of the Vocabulary, most of them words of frequent use. The Verbal Paradigms should be memorized until they can be easily repeated, especially pages 92 and 93, on which all the others are founded. The Oral Exercises from Lesson XV on are given without vowel points. The correct supplying of these is the best test of the student's mastery of the lesson. Those studying by themselves should copy these Oral Exercises from the book, inserting the required vowels. Occasional review of their work will enable them to detect errors unnoticed at first.

It is important that the habit be formed of pronouncing all the Hebrew audibly while engaged in study, so that facility may be acquired in pronunciation and reading. Exaggerated carefulness and distinctness at the outset will soon make the tongue limber in the utterance of the unaccustomed sounds.

After Lesson X it is advisable to procure a Hebrew Old Testament, and make a practice of reading aloud a little every day.

For classes conducted by a teacher the following routine is suggested as a basis: —

1. Collect the written exercises.

2. Written quiz, comprising not more than five or six questions, testing knowledge of the lesson for the day.

These questions may be written one by one by a student at the blackboard, thereby giving opportunity to the teacher to correct the exercises.

3. Collect the quiz papers.

4. Student at the board writes the answers to the quiz questions while the teacher corrects the quiz papers.

5. Return of quiz papers and written exercises corrected.

6. A certain proportion of the class are sent to the blackboard with slips of paper on which are questions to be answered.

7. Meanwhile the remainder of the class is drilled on the Oral Exercise in the Primer.

8. Correction of the blackboard work by the teacher or by those in the class who detect any errors.

9. Questions by students on any points not clear.

10. Assignment of lesson for next day.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	The Alphabet	1
II.	The Vowel Signs	5
III.	The Names of the Vowel Signs	7
IV.	Syllables and Silent Š·wā	8
V.	The Quiescents and Mappîq	10
VI.	Dāγēš Forte and Lene	12
VII.	General View of the Vowels	14
VIII.	Lengthening and Shortening of Vowels	16
IX.	The Gutturals	17
X.	The Accents, Méθeγ, Maqqēφ, and Rāφe(h)	19
XI.	The Article	23
XII.	The Personal Pronouns	26
XIII.	Demonstrative and Other Pronouns	27
XIV.	The Inseparable Prepositions and the Interrogative Particle	28
XV.	The Verb: the Perfect	31
XVI.	The Verb: the Imperfect	32
XVII.	The Jussive, Wāw Consecutive, etc.	34
XVIII.	The Verb: the Imperative, the Infinitive, and the Participles	36
XIX.	Stative or Intransitive Verbs	38
XX.	Inflection	41
XXI.	Affixes of Number and Gender	44
	Inflection of Nouns of Class I	46
XXII.	Inflection of Nouns of Class I containing Gutturals	47
XXIII.	Inflection of Nouns of Class II	48
XXIV.	Inflection of Nouns of Class II containing Gutturals	51

CHAPTER		PAGE
XXV.	Inflection of Nouns of Class III	53
XXVI.	Inflection of Nouns of Class IV	54
XXVII.	Pronominal Suffixes of Nouns	56
XXVIII.	Pronominal Suffixes of Verbs	61
XXIX.	The Stems of the Verb. Stems I and II	64
XXX.	Stems III, IV, V	68
XXXI.	Stems VI and VII	69
XXXII.	The Irregular Verbs. *A* 1. Pê Guttural Verbs	72
XXXIII.	*A* 2. ʿÁyin Guttural Verbs	74
XXXIV.	*A* 3. Lāmeδ Guttural Verbs	76
XXXV.	Biliteral Verbs: *B* 1. Double ʿÁyin Verbs	78
XXXVI.	*B* 2. ʿÁyin û Verbs. *B* 3. ʿÁyin î Verbs	80
XXXVII.	Weak Verbs: *C* 1. Pê ʾÁleφ Verbs	83
XXXVIII.	*C* 2. Pê Wāw Verbs. *C* 3. Pê Yôδ Verbs	84
XXXIX.	*C* 4. Pê Nûn Verbs	87
XL.	*C* 5. Lāmeδ ʾÁleφ Verbs	88
XLI.	*C* 6. Lāmeδ Hê Verbs	89

Paradigms 91

Vocabulary 113

LESSON I

a. THE ALPHABET

Order	Form	Equivalent	Name	Pronunciation of Name*
1	א	ʾ	ʾáleφ	áh-leph
2	{ ב בּ	β b }	Bêθ	bayth
3	{ ג גּ	γ g }	Gímel	gueé-mel
4	{ ד דּ	δ d }	Dáleθ	dáh-leth
5	ה	h	Hê	hay
6	ו	w	Wāw	oo-ah-oo
7	ז	z	Záyin	zá-yin
8	ח	ḥ	Ḥêθ	hhayth
9	ט	ṭ	Ṭêθ	tayth
10	י	y	Yôδ	yōdh
11	{ כ כּ ך	χ k }	Kaφ	kaph
12	ל	l	Lámeδ	láh-medh
13	מ ם	m	Mêm	maym
14	נ ן	n	Nûn	noon
15	ס	s	Sámeχ	sáh-mekh
16	ע	ʿ	ʿáyin	ghá-yin
17	{ פ פּ ף	φ p }	Pê	pay
18	צ ץ	ṣ	Ṣāδê	ssah-dhay
19	ק	q	Qôφ	kōph
20	ר	r	Rêš	raysh
21	{ שׂ שׁ	ś š }	Śîn Šîn	seen sheen }
22	{ ת תּ	θ t	Tāw	tāh-oo

* This column guides only in the matter of pronunciation; the spelling of the names of the letters is found in the preceding column.

b. REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET

1. These letters are all consonants.

2. Five letters, Nos. 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, have final forms ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ, which are used when this letter comes at the end of a word.

3. Six letters, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 11, 17, 22, when written without a dot inside, are aspirated in sound thus: ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת.
bh, gh, dh, kh, ph, th

The equivalents for transliteration are respectively *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *χ*, *φ*, *θ*, Greek letters with their modern Greek pronunciation (in order to avoid representing one Hebrew letter by two English letters).

β is sounded like *v*.

γ is difficult to distinguish from *g*.

δ is sounded like *th* in *thus*.

χ is sounded like *ch* in the German *ich*.

φ is sounded like *f*.

θ is sounded like *th* in *thin*.

4. No. 1, א (ỉ, ỉáleφ) stands for a light emission of the breath like that which precedes the utterance of any vowel. It is represented by the sign for the smooth breathing in Greek, with a vertical line added beneath to make it level with the other letters and to show that it is a constituent part of the word.

5. No. 6, ו (w, Wāw) is pronounced like *w* in *water*.

6. No. 8, ח (ḥ, Ḥêθ) is a guttural *h* like *j* in Spanish or *ch* in the German *Sache*.

7. No. 16, ע (ỉ, ỉáyin) stands for a strong guttural sound with various modifications difficult to reproduce. The Greek rough breathing is a sufficient approximation to it, written like No. 1 with a vertical line beneath as a support.

8. No. 18, צ (ṣ, Ṣāδê) is a hissing palatal *s*.

9. No. 19, ק (q, Qôφ) is a guttural *k*.

10. No. 9, ט (ṭ, Ṭêθ) is a palatal *t*.

11. No. 20, ר (r, Rêš) is pronounced with rolling of the tongue.

12. No. 21, שׂ (ś, Śîn) is sounded like No. 15 *s*.
שׁ (š, Šîn) is pronounced *sh*.

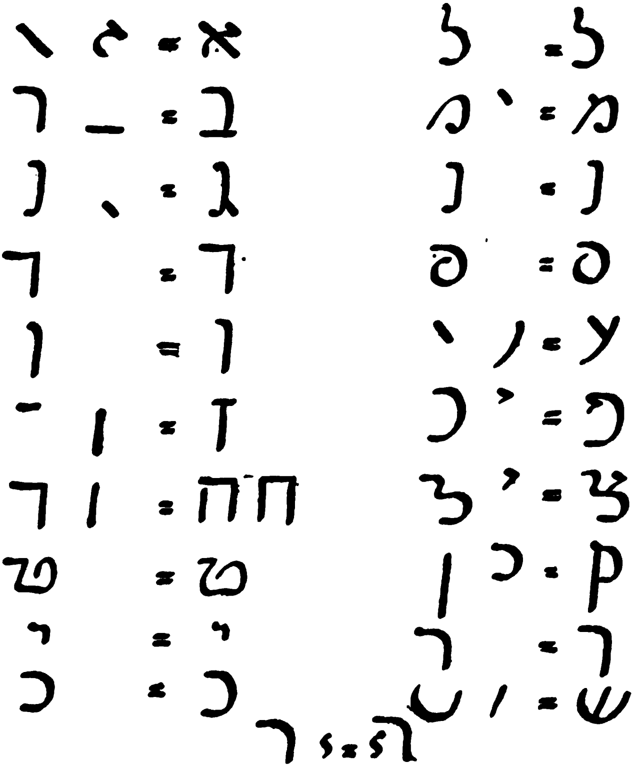
13. In pronouncing Hebrew words (as indicated in the last column), the continental sound of the vowels is to be used.

The mark ^ or ¯ over a vowel indicates that it is long.

The mark ′ over a vowel indicates the accented syllable, when that syllable does not happen to be, as usual, the final one.

For facility in memorizing, the alphabet may be divided into five groups containing 4, 5, 5, 4, 4 letters respectively, as indicated in the table.

c. SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING



1. Two strokes at the most suffice to form any Hebrew letter, as shown on p. 3.

2. Notice that the top of the ל (No. 12) extends above the other letters, and the bottom of the ק (No. 19) extends below, thus: לא, קול.

3. Distinguish in writing between ע (No. 16) and צ (No. 18).

4. Note the difference between

ר and ד (Nos. 20 and 4),
ו and ן (Nos. 6 and 14, final form),
ך and ן (Nos. 11 and 14, final forms).

Exercise

Learn the alphabet as a whole and in its five groups backward and forward.

Write the English equivalents of (*i.e.* transliterate) the following Hebrew words.

Note.—Hebrew is written from right to left, hence the word at the ***right***-hand end of the first line below is the ***first*** word, etc.

In writing put the Hebrew words in a column one under the other and place the English equivalents alongside to the right, forming two regular columns.

Write only on every other line.

← אב, אדם, בין, דבר, גם, ויקמל, זהב, תוך, קדש
צדק, פר, אף, עבד, נם, לב, נשא, ארץ.

Write the Hebrew equivalents of (*i.e.* transliterate) the following groups of letters.

Note.—Hebrew words must never be divided, as for instance, at the end of a line.

Write the English forms in a column one under the other, beginning with the *left*-hand word of course, and place the Hebrew equivalents alongside to the right with a space between, forming two regular columns.

Write only on every other line.

→ ʾḥ, drχ, khn, qδš, šm, nφš, ʿrṣ, mzbḥ, bθ, ʿṣ,
śr, kφ, sʿn, ršʿ, lββ, bγδ, lḥm, mwθ, mym.

Oral Exercise

שכרך, הדברים, האלה, דבר, טפסר, במחוה, אל ,תירה, אנכי,
טפף, ציץ, מאד, ויאמר, אדני, נום, צבע, ובן, משק, ביתי.

LESSON II

THE VOWEL SIGNS

a. The Vowels are indicated by means of dots and dashes written below the consonants, with two exceptions (1 and 2 below).

1. A single dot written above the left-hand side of the consonant = long *o*, thus בֹ = bō.
2. A single dot in the bosom of ו = long *u*, thus רוּ = rû (roo).
   The wāw is now no longer a consonant, but merely part of the sign for the vowel.
3. A single dot below = short *i*, thus לִ = li (lĕe).
4. Two dots horizontally below = long *e*, thus מֵ = mē (may).
5. Two dots below vertically = a faint vowel sound, thus שְׁ = š·.
   This sound is like that of *e* in the first syllable of "believe"; it is represented in English transliteration by a dot above, to the right.
6. Three dots below slantingly = short *u*, thus הֻ = hu (hŏŏ).
7. Three dots below triangularly = short *e*, thus אֶ = ĕe (ăy̆).
8. Two dashes below forming a ָ = long *a*, thus רָ = rā (rah); or = short *o*, thus רָ = ro.

Note. — Assume that ָ in any given case = *ā* until certain that it = *o*. (Cf. Less. X, *o*.)

9. A horizontal dash below
= short *a*, thus כַּ = ka (*a* as in "cat").
10. No. 9 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *a*, thus יֲ = y^a.
11. No. 7 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *e*, thus יֱ = y^e.
12. No. 8 with two dots vertically to the right
= shortest *o*, thus יֳ = y^o.

Note.—Nos. 10, 11, and 12 in English are written above the line. In pronunciation they are a trifle clearer than No. 5.

Summary

(ֹ) = ō (long)	(ְ) = · (extra short)	(ַ) = a (short)
(וּ) = û (long)	(ֶ) = e (short)	(ֲ) = ^{a} (extra-short)
(ִ) = i (short)	(ֻ) = u (short)	(ֱ) = ^{e} (extra-short)
(ֵ) = ē (long)	(ָ) = ā (long) or o (short)	(ֳ) = ^{o} (extra-short)

b. Note.—Vowel No. 1 (ֹ)
following ל, is written לֹ.
preceding א, is written over the right-hand side of the א, if the א does not begin the next syllable, thus לֹא lōì, רֹאשׁ rōìš, but otherwise בֹּאָם bō-ìām.
preceding שׁ, coincides with the dot of the consonant, thus בֹּשׁ bōš.
following שׁ, is written regularly, thus שֹׁם šōm.
preceding שׂ, is written over the right-hand side of the consonant, thus, פֹּשׂ pōś.
following שׂ, coincides with the dot of the שׂ, thus שֹׂן śōn.

Written Exercise

I

Write in columns first the Hebrew words, then the English equivalents of consonants and vowels, separating syllables by hyphens.

A syllable must always begin with a consonant. Thus:

אֶ֫רֶץ ʾé-reṣ.

אָב, אָדָם, אֶחָד, בַּ֫יִן, כֹּהֵן, בַּ֫יִת, חָ
מֶ֫לֶךְ, מְאֹד, חוּץ, נְאֻם, זָקֵן, תָּו, לֵ, בַּ

II

Write in columns first the English forms, then the Hebrew equivalents. Do not separate the Hebrew into syllables.

ʾª-lē-hem, lōʾ, hā-ʾā́-reṣ, wᵉ-lōʾ, šé-βer, tā-mû́-θû, ʾim, dā-βār.

Oral Exercise

שְׁמַע עֵבֶר לָבֹא לָרֶ֫שֶׁת גְּדֹלֹת וָרָם אֲשֶׁר עֲנָק אֶכְלָה מַהֵר לָךְ אַל
תֹּאמַר בַּהֲדֹף נָתַן עֹ֫רֶף זְכֹר לְמִן מֵאֶ֫רֶץ בְּחֹ֫רֶב

LESSON III

a. **THE NAMES OF THE VOWEL SIGNS**

(◌ֹ) ō = Ḥṓlem (long)	(◌ֻ) u = Qibbûṣ (short)
(וּ) û = Šū́req (long)	(◌ָ) ā = Qā́meṣ (long)
(◌ִ) i = Ḥī́req (short)	(◌ָ) o = Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ (short)
(◌ֵ) ī = Ṣērê (long)	(◌ַ) a = Páθaḥ (short)
(◌ְ) ᵉ = Šᵉwā (extra-short)	(◌ֲ) ª = Ḥāṭēφ Páθaḥ (extra-short)
(◌ֶ) e = Sᵉγôl (short)	(◌ֱ) ᵉ = Ḥāṭēφ Sᵉγôl (extra-short)

(◌ֳ) ° = Ḥāṭēφ Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ (extra-short)

Note.—The *h* in these names is always hard (ḥ), the *t* likewise is always dotted (ṭ).

b. There are three classes of vowels:

Long, Short, and Extra-short.

The long vowels are indicated in English by ˉ or ˆ placed above.

NOTE.—The distinction in the use of these will be indicated later (see Less. V).

The short vowels have no mark.
The extra-short vowels are written above the line ᵃ, ᵉ, ᵒ, ·.

Written Exercise

Write the following words one under the other and to the right the spelling of each, writing in English the names of consonants and vowels, and finally the English transliteration or equivalent of the word. Thus:

אֶ֫רֶץ, ʼáleφ, s·γôl, rēš, s·γôl, ṣāδê = ʼé-reṣ

עָוֹן, מְאֹד, נַעַר, יֵשׁ, בַּיִן, אֱמֹר, חוּץ.

LESSON IV

SYLLABLES AND SILENT Š·WĀ

SYLLABLES

a. A syllable is a combination of one or two consonants (rarely three, see *g* below) and one vowel.
b. A syllable must always begin with a consonant.
c. There are two kinds of syllables, open and closed.
An open syllable is one that ends with a vowel.
A closed syllable is one that ends with a consonant.
Thus גָּדַל gā-δal, the first syllable is open, the second closed.

d. The vowel of an open syllable may be long or extra-short*; it cannot be short unless the syllable is accented.

e. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short unless the syllable is accented, when it may be long.

It can never be extra-short. Thus:

יְעָמֵד yĕ-ʿă-mēδ   זֶ֫רַע zé-raʿ

קָטְלוּ qā-ṭ·-lû   דָּבָר dā-βār

f. As a rule the final syllable is the accented one; this admits of the vowel being long though the syllable be closed.

g. Only a final syllable may end with two consonants, thus:

קָטַלְתְּ qā-ṭalt

Silent Š·wā

h. When a syllable not final is closed, two dots are placed vertically under the consonant that closes the syllable. This sign is called *Silent Š·wā.*

i. Silent š·wā is not placed under the last consonant of a word (hence מִדְבָּר not מִדְבָּרְ) except in the case of final ך (to distinguish it from final ן, nûn), thus: מֶ֫לֶךְ "king"; and unless the word end in two consonants, in which case š·wā is placed under both, thus: קָטַלְתְּ qā-ṭalt.

j. Though identical in form with vocal š·wā, the two must be carefully distinguished.

Vocal š·wā indicates an extra-short vowel.

Silent š·wā is merely a sign denoting the absence of a vowel, and hence the close of a syllable.

k. Silent š·wā may be distinguished by the fact that it is preceded by a vowel (short, save in pause, cf. Less. X *d*), hence it cannot occur under the first consonant of a word.

* The sound of the extra-short vowels is not by most grammarians considered to be sufficient to form an independent syllable. It will be found advantageous, however, for the purposes of this Primer, to depart from the common practice in this respect.

l. When two š·wās are found in succession, save at the end of a word (cf. *i* above), the first is silent, the second vocal.

Written Exercise

I

Transliterate the following words, separating the syllables in English by hyphens. Apply carefully *d* and *e* above. An extra-short vowel is always in an open syllable. A short vowel unaccented is in a closed syllable. A long vowel unaccented is in an open syllable.

מְקָרֵב, תְּחַדֵּל, הָלְהֵן, אָמַרְתְּ, יְשׁוּעָתְךָ.

NOTE. — Silent š·wā is not specially represented in English.

II

Transliterate:

miz-mōr, šā-maṭ, mam-lā-χā, šā-má-yim, yiś-rā-ʼēl, nil-ḥam.

NOTE. — When the final syllable of a word is Kaφ and Qấmeṣ, the final form of Kaφ is used and the Qấmeṣ is written in its bosom, thus: ךָ, χā.

Oral Exercise

לְיַחְצְאֵל מִשְׁפַּחַת שְׁנַיִם תְּרוּמַת לְאֶלְעָזָר נְשָׁאֲךָ הֲלַכְתֶּם בְּאָכְם

וַיִּרְאָתְךָ בְּאֵשׁ הָאָרֶץ דַּרְכְּךָ יַעַן הָעֹמֵד יָבֹא הָחֵל וְהִתְגָּר פַּחְדְּךָ

LESSON V

THE QUIESCENTS AND MAPPÎQ

a. The four letters א, ה, ו, י may lose their consonantal force and be merged into vowels.

This can only take place when a suitable vowel precedes in the same syllable (hence never the beginning of a word).

The consonant is then said to quiesce in the vowel.

b. A quiescent no longer being a consonant cannot close a syllable, and therefore does not take silent Š·wā.

The absence with one of these four letters of succeeding vowel and of silent Š·wā is indication that it quiesces.

c. א may quiesce in any vowel in any position even within a syllable, thus:

מָצָא mā-ṣā(ʾ), זֹאת zō(ʾ)*θ*.

d. ה quiesces only at the end of a word and generally in (ָ) or (ֶ) or (ֵ) and sometimes (ֹ), thus:

בְּהֵמָה b·-hē-mā(h), יִגְלֶה yiγ-le(h), שִׁילֹה šī-lō(h).

e. Note.—When ה at the end of a word does not quiesce, a dot called *Mappîq* ("sounder") is inserted in it to indicate that it remains a consonant, thus לָהּ lāh.

f. ו quiesces in Ḥṓlem.

The two together form the vowel *large* Ḥṓlem וֹ = ô, thus:

גָּדוֹל gā-δôl "great."

g. י quiesces in Ḥíreq, Ṣērê, and S·γôl.

With Ḥíreq it forms the vowel *large* Ḥíreq,

ִי = î, thus כְּלִי k·-lî.

With Ṣērê it forms the vowel *large* Ṣērê,

ֵי = ê, thus בֵּין bên.

With S·γôl it forms the vowel *large* S·γôl,

ֶי = ē, thus תִּגְלֶינָה tiγ-lé-nā(h).

h. The combination ָיו at the end of a word is pronounced *āw* (ah-oo) and is transliterated ā(y)w, the י quiesces by exception.

i. Šûreq, וּ, belongs to the class of large vowels, that is, those written with a consonant and a vowel sign.

It is transliterated therefore û (not ū).

j. The quiescents that do not form part of large vowels are to be inclosed in parentheses in transliterating, thus:

נְבֵלָה n·-βē-lā(h), יֹאמַר yō(ʾ)-mar.

k. The marks ˆ and ˜ in English indicate large vowels.

l. א quiesces even in large vowels, thus:

הִמְצִיא him-ṣî(ʾ).

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

נוֹלְדוּ, לֹא, אַל, תֵּיטִיב, קְרוּאָיו,
צְבָאוֹת, בָּאוּ, בָּרָא, גֵּיא, לוּא, קָלִיא, אֶרְאֶה.

II

liq-ra(ʾ)θ, yiš-mā-ʿēl, mā(ʾ)-θá-yim, šā-ʾû-nî,
ṣᵉ-βō-ʾîm, lô, bᵉ-yā-mā(y)w, kā-sûy, ʾᵃ-δō-nāy, šā-lēw.

Oral Exercise

אֲדֹנָי הִשְׁלִיךְ שִׁמְעוּ זֹאת שְׁאָפִים אֶבְיוֹן לֵאמֹר מָתַי וְנַשְׁבִּירָה
וְנִפְתְּחָה לְהַקְטִין מֵאָזְנֵי נִשְׁבַּע בְּאֵר שִׁירֵיכֶם וְשַׂמְתִּיהָ קְטַלְתָּהּ מַלְכָּה

LESSON VI

DĀγĒŠ FORTE AND LENE

a. A letter doubled in English is not written twice in Hebrew, but a dot is placed in it called *Dāγēš forte* ("strong D.").

One of the two letters indicated by Dāγēš forte closes the preceding syllable, the other begins the following one, thus:

קִטֵּל qiṭ-ṭēl.

b. Šᵉwā under a doubled letter is always vocal, thus:

מִלְּאוּ mil-lᵉ-ʾû.

c. Note. — Dāγēš forte is often omitted (though implied) in certain consonants when simple vocal Š·wā follows, thus:

וַיְהִי for וַיְּהִי way-y·-hî.

d. The dot placed in the six letters בּ, גּ, דּ, כּ, פּ, תּ (cf. Less. I) to indicate that they have the hard sound, *i.e.* are not aspirated, is called *Dāγēš lene* ("light D.").

e. To tell whether the dot in one of these six letters is meant for Dāγēš forte, or Dāγēš lene, *i.e.* whether the letter is doubled or not, notice whether the preceding consonant has a vowel under it; if it has, the Dāγēš is *forte* and the letter is doubled.

The same rule applies in distinguishing Šûreq from Wāw with Dāγēš forte, thus:

צִוָּה = ṣiw-wā(h).

f. When one of the six letters that may be aspirated takes Dāγēš forte, the aspiration is lost for the doubled letter; thus:

לִבּוֹ = lib-bô, not liβ-βô.

g. Dāγēš lene must be placed in the six letters with which it is used whenever no vowel sound immediately precedes.

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

מְבַקְּשִׁים, מְדֻבָּר, דִּבֵּר, מְקַטֵּל, יִתְּנוּ

II

bad-dām, lim-maδt, ham-má-yim, l·-βad-dô, mib-b·-nê, hab-b·-liy-yá-ial, iat-tem, haz-ze(h), ṣuw-wô-θā(h).

Oral Exercise

וְאָוֶן, עֵינָיו, יִצְפֹּנוּ, כְּאַרְיֵה, בְּסֻכָּה, תַּבִּיט, גּוֹיִם, לִבָּם, הַמֶּלֶךְ, לְחַלּוֹת, הִצִּילוּ, הַטֹּבָה, בַּשַּׂקִּים, וַיִּתְּנוּ, הַפַּסִּים, לְעַבְדְּךָ, אֲקַבֶּצְךָ, גְּמַלֶּיךָ, כְּתַבְתֶּם, וַיִּכְתֹּב.

LESSON VII

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VOWELS

a. TABLE

Long: Unchangeable		Long: Changeable	Short		Extra-Short	
Qắmeṣ	(◌ָ) â	Qắmeṣ (◌ָ) ā	Pá*θ*aḥ	(◌ַ) a	Ḥāṭēφ Pá*θ*aḥ	(◌ֲ) ᵃ
Large Ṣērê	(◌ֵי) ê	Ṣērê (◌ֵ) ē	S·γôl	(◌ֶ) e	Ḥāṭēφ S·γôl	(◌ֱ) ᵉ
			Ḥíreq	(◌ִ) i		
Large S·γôl	(◌ֶי) ě					
Large Ḥíreq	(◌ִי) î					
Large Ḥốlem	(וֹ) ô	Ḥốlem (◌ֹ) ō	Qắmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ	(◌ָ) o	Ḥāṭēφ Qắmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ	(◌ֳ) ᵒ
			Qibbûṣ	(◌ֻ) u		
Šũreq	(וּ) û					
					Simple Vocal Š·wā	(◌ְ) ·

b. There are three kinds of Vowels: Long, Short, and Extra-Short.

c. The Long vowels are of two kinds:

(1) Those that cannot be shortened by inflection, *six* in number. They are all, with the exception of Qámeṣ, written with a quiescent, that is, they are *large* vowels; they are distinguished in English by the circumflex sign ˆ or ˜.

NOTE. — Unchangeable Qámeṣ is so rare that changeable Qámeṣ is to be assumed in lack of knowledge to the contrary.

d. (2) Those that may be shortened when the word is inflected, *three* in number.

They are distinguished in Hebrew by not being written with quiescents, and in English by a dash above.

e. As a matter of fact unchangeably long vowels are often written without quiescents ("defective writing"), and, more rarely, changeably long vowels are written with quiescents. Confusion therefore arises in distinguishing changeable and unchangeable long vowels by the orthography alone; in such cases etymology must decide.

NOTE. — Large vowels written defectively should be transliterated thus: (ˆ) (˜).

f. Short vowels in closed syllables not final are unchangeable; in final syllables, though closed, they may be changeable.

g. Short vowels not in closed syllables and extra-short vowels are changeable; that is, short vowels may be lengthened or shortened as the result of inflection, and extra-short vowels may be lengthened.

h. The four extra-short vowels are called *vocal* Š·wās, as distinguished from silent Š·wā.

The first three are also called *composite* Š·wās or Ḥāṭēᵩs, and the fourth, simple Š·wā *vocal*.

Written Exercise

Transliterate:

I

קָנָה׃ מִלְאַתִיו׃ לַחְמֵךְ׃ וְיִזְכֹּר׃ מִבְּשָׂרֶיךָ׃

II

baṣ-ṣā-ᵠôn, b·-χul-lām, w·-hig-gî-lû, hā-i·-lō̆-hîm, tim-ṣā-len-nû.

Reading Exercise

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ׃ וְהָאָרֶץ תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ
וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל פְּנֵי תְהוֹם׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי אוֹר׃ רָאָה
אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאוֹר כִּי טוֹב׃

LESSON VIII

LENGTHENING AND SHORTENING OF VOWELS

a. (ָ) Qā́meṣ (changeable) may be shortened to
- (ַ) Páθaḥ,
- (ֲ) Ḥāṭēᵠ Páθaḥ,
- or (ְ) Simple Š·wā.

(ֵ) Ṣērê may be shortened to
- (ִ) Ḥíreq,
- (ֶ) S·γôl,
- (ֱ) Ḥāṭēᵠ S·γôl,
- or (ְ) Simple Š·wā.

(ֹ) Ḥṓlem may be shortened to
- (ֻ) Qibbûṣ,
- (ָ) Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûᵠ,
- (ֳ) Ḥāṭēᵠ Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûᵠ,
- or (ְ) Simple Š·wā.

b. So, conversely, the extra-short and the short vowels may be lengthened, and the short vowels may be shortened:

(ַ) may be lengthened to (ָ) and shortened to (ֲ) or (ְ).
(ִ) and (ֶ) may be lengthened to (ֵ) and shortened to (ֱ) or (ְ).
(ֻ) and (ָ) may be lengthened to (ֹ) and shortened to (ֳ) or (ְ).

c. In shortening Ṣērê give the preference to Ḥíreq rather than to S·γôl, save under gutturals.

In shortening Ḥṓlem give the preference to Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûᵠ rather than to Qibbûṣ.

d. Ḥíreq (ִ), when lengthened, does not become large Ḥíreq (ִי) î; it becomes Ṣērê (ֵ).

Qibbûṣ (ֻ), when lengthened, does not become Šúreq (וּ) û; it becomes (ֹ) Ḥṓlem.

e. When, as the result of inflection, *two vocal Š·wās* come together, if they are both *simple*, the first one is lengthened to Ḥíreq; if one is composite, the first is lengthened to the same short vowel that is in the composite Š·wā; in either case the second remains vocal. Thus:

דְּבַר + לְ = לִדְבַר li*-δ·-βar,
חֲמוֹר + לְ = לַחֲמוֹר la*-ḥ·-mōr.

LESSON IX

THE GUTTURALS

a. The four letters א, ה, ח, ע are gutturals. Their peculiarities are of great importance.

b. These letters prefer Páθaḥ and Qā́meṣ to the other vowels. A final guttural must be preceded by one or the other of these vowels.

Hence when a final guttural would be preceded by a long vowel other than Qā́meṣ, a Páθaḥ is inserted between that vowel and the final guttural.

---

* For the short vowel in an open syllable, cf. Less. X, *i*, *k*.

This Páθaḥ is called *Páθaḥ Furtive* and is written under the final guttural, but pronounced before it. Thus:

רוּחַ rûaḥ, יַגְבִּיהַּ yaγ-bîah.

This Páθaḥ furtive is not a constituent part of the word, but only a help to pronunciation and disappears when any suffix is added, thus: ו + רוּחַ = רוּחוֹ rû-ḥô.

c. A guttural cannot be doubled, therefore cannot take Dāγēš forte.

Hence if a guttural occurs as one of the letters of a word which by the laws of inflection would require to be doubled and take Dāγēš forte, this is not done, but, instead, the preceding vowel is lengthened, thus: דִּבֵּר but שֵׁאֵל not שִׁאֵּל.

d. Dāγēš forte is said to be implied in a guttural to explain the occurrence of a short vowel in a preceding open unaccented syllable, thus: נִחַם ni[ḥ]-ḥam.

e. Rêš ר shares with gutturals the peculiarity that it cannot be doubled and take Dāγēš forte, hence: בֵּרֵךְ not בִּרֵּךְ.

f. Gutturals as a rule take *composite* Š·wā instead of *simple* Š·wā, whether vocal or silent. Thus:

קְטֹל but עֲמֹד, מַלְכֵּי but נַעֲרֵי na-ʿᵃ-rî.

g. The composite Š·wā most usual with gutturals is (ֲ) but א in the pretone generally takes (ֱ), thus: אֱמֹר.

From the above peculiarities it follows that a guttural unless at the end of a word cannot as a rule close a syllable.

Written Exercise

Correct the following words wherever necessary by

1. Inserting Páθaḥ furtive.
2. Substituting composite for simple Š·wā (usually ֲ when no other is indicated).
3. Removing Dāγēš forte and lengthening the preceding vowel.
4. Making the appropriate change when two vocal Š·wās come together.

שָׁמַע ׃ עֶבֶד ׃ יִשְׁחֲטוּ ׃ שָׁלוּחַ ׃ בֵּרַךְ ׃ יֶחְפָּץ ׃ שָׂרִים ׃ טַעְמוֹ ׃
לְחָלְיִי ׃ בֵּרַךְ ׃ יַעֲמֹד ׃ מַשְׁלִיחַ ׃ מְשַׁלֵּחַ ׃ נִשְׁלַח ׃ גֹּאֵל ׃

LESSON X

THE ACCENTS, MÉΘΕΓ, MAQQEΦ, AND RĀΦE(H)

I. The Accents

a. The syllable on which falls the stress of the voice, the tone syllable, is indicated in the Hebrew text by means of an accent.

This syllable is usually the last syllable; it may be less frequently the next to the last (the penult); very rarely the antepenult.

The accents are written some above and some below the word.

Some that must be placed at the very end of a word are called *postpositive*, thus: וַיִּקְרָא֮; some that must come at the very beginning, *prepositive*, thus: ‏֨יְתִיב.

Accents are either *Disjunctive*, separating words in sense, or *Conjunctive*, connecting them.

b. TABLE OF THE PROSE ACCENTS

Disjunctive

1. (ֽ) Sillūq, only at the end of the verse with (׃) the verse divider.
2. (֑) Aθnāḥ, at the principal division of the verse.

3 *a.* (֒) S·γôltā, postpositive.

3 *b.* (׀֓) Šalšéleθ.

4 *a.* (֔) Zāqēφ Qāṭôn.

4 *b.* (֕) Zāqēφ Gāδôl.

5. (֖) Tiφḥā.

6. (֗) R·βîaᶜ.

7. (֘) Zarqā, postpositive.

8 *a.* (֙) Pašṭā, postpositive.

8 *b.* (֚) Y·θîβ, prepositive.

9. (֛) T·βîr.

10 *a.* (֜) Géreš.

10 *b.* (֞) G·rāšáyim.

11 *a.* (֡) or (֡) Pāzēr.

11 *b.* (֟) Pāzēr Gāδôl.

12. (֠) T·lîšā G·δôlā, prepositive.

CONJUNCTIVE

1. (֣) Mûnāḥ.
2. (֤) M·huppāχ.
3 *a*. (֥) Mĕr·χā.
3 *b*. (֦) Mĕr·χā K·ϕûlā.
4. (֧) Dargā.
5. (֨) ʾazlā.
6. (֩) T·lîšā Q·ṭannā.
7. (֪) Galgal or Yéraḥ.
8. (֚) Māy·lā.

c. Postpositive accents may be repeated to indicate the tone syllable, thus:

אָ֨הַ֨בְתָּ ʾā-háβ-tā.

d. The effect of several of the disjunctive accents especially at the end and at the middle of the verse is to lengthen the vowel of the tone syllable, or to shift the tone backward one syllable, lengthening the vowel in that syllable. The word is then said to be in *Pause*. Thus:

מַ֫יִם, in pause מָ֫יִם; שָׁכְנָה, in pause שָׁכֵ֫נָה.
קָטַ֫לְתָּ, in pause קָטָ֫לְתָּ qā-ṭal-tā.

II. MÉθEγ

e. Méθeγ is a vertical line written to the left of a vowel.

When the vowel is וּ or וֹ, Méθeγ is written under the preceding consonant, thus:

הָֽאָדָם hā-ʾā-ðām, יְֽשׁוּפְךָ y·-šû-ϕ·-χā.

f. Méθeγ marks the secondary tone of a word. (It also has other uses not here considered.)

g. Méθeγ is found in the *first open* syllable having a long or a short vowel (hence not with an extra-short vowel), counting from (*i.e.* not including) the pretonic syllable. (The pretonic syllable is the one before the accented syllable.)

The presence of Méθeγ therefore shows that the syllable is open. Thus:

יַעֲמֹד ya-ᶦᵃ-môδ, קָטְלָה qā-ṭ·-lā(h)

אָנֹכִי ᶦā-nō-χî, הָאַרְבָּעִים hā-ᶦar-bā-ᶦîm.

h. Méθeγ may be repeated if the word is long enough, thus:

וּמֵהִתְיַכּוֹנוֹת û-mē-hat-tî-χô-nôθ.

i. Exceptions.—1. Méθeγ is not used with the short vowel arising from the coming together of two vocal š·wās, unless the second š·wā be composite.

j. 2. When the pretonic syllable contains *simple* vocal š·wā, Méθeγ is *not* used with a *short* vowel in the open syllable immediately preceding. Thus:

לִבְבֵי li-β·-βê (not לִֽבְבֵי), מַלְכֵי ma-l·-χê (not מַֽלְכֵי).

(Notice the absence of Dāγēš lene in the third consonant, showing that the preceding š·wā is vocal.)

k. When the consonant that begins the last syllable is not one of the six that take Dāγēš lene, knowledge of noun inflection alone can decide whether the š·wā preceding is vocal (forming the pretonic syllable) or silent. In the absence of this knowledge assume that it is silent (because of the preceding short vowel). Hence חָכְמָה = ḥoχ-mā(h) not ḥo-χ·-mā(h). (See Less. VIII, *e.*)

l. Remarks.—It will be seen that Méθeγ as above described is not used with an extra-short vowel, nor in a closed syllable.

m. Méθeγ is always found with the vowel of the open syllable preceding composite š·wā, no matter what the distance from the tone.

n. Méθeγ is of the nature of an accent, hence a short vowel may stand in an open syllable, provided it has Méθeγ.

o. Since Méθeγ always indicates that the syllable is open, and therefore that a š·wā following is vocal, it is of importance in determining whether certain vowel signs (especially ָ) represent long or short vowels. Thus:

חָֽכְמָה = ḥā-χ·-mā(h);

it could not be ḥọ-χ·-mā(h) because according to exception 2 (above) Méθeγ would not be used if the vowel were short.

p. The note Less. II, *a*, 8, is no longer to be followed.

q. In the combination ָֽ ֳ, ָֽ = ọ not ā, thus:

יָֽעֳמֹד yọ-ʕº-maδ.

r. יִרְאוּ = yir-ʔû, "they will see" (not yi-r·-ʔû, see *k* above) but

יִֽרְאוּ = yī-r·-ʔû, "they will be afraid," for יִירְאוּ.

s. In transliterating apply Rules in the following order:

1. Rule for Méθeγ.
2. Rule for Dāγēš lene.
3. Rule for open and closed syllables.

III. Maqqēφ

t. Maqqēφ is a hyphen connecting two or more words which as a consequence lose their accents save the last, thus: עַל־בֵּיתוֹ.

Changeably long vowels in closed syllables must be shortened when they thus lose their accent, thus:

כֹּל הָעָם but כָּל־הָעָם (kol).

The rule for Méθeγ applies as though the combination were one word, thus: כִּֽי־עַל־כֵּן.

IV. Rāφe(h)

u. Rāφe(h) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter to call attention to the fact that Dāγēš forte, or lene, or Mappîq is absent. Thus:

מַלְכָּהֿ, יִקְֿחוּ yi[q]-q·-ḥû.

Written Exercise

I

Insert Méθeγ where required:

אָנֹכִי : הַמֶּלֶךְ : הֶחָכָם : הַמִּדְבָּר : קֹטְלִים : מָרְדֳּכַי :

גְּחֹנְךָ : הָאָרֶץ : נְדָבַת : דִּבְרֵי :

II

Transliterate:

אֱכְלָה, אָכְלָה, קָטְלִי, קָטְלוּ, עָבְדָה, אֲכָלְכֶם, וַתָּרָץ.

Oral Exercise

אֲנִי : כְּתָב־לִי : שָׁמָּה : שָׁמְרֵנִי : גָּפְרִית : אֹהֶל : כָּל־אָדָם :

יֶעֱרָם : אָרְכּוֹ : יְחָנֵּנִי : מַלְכֵי : יְשׁוֹפֵךְ : שָׁמְרָה : אָהֳלִי : מָתְנַיִם :

וַיֵּשֶׁב : קָדְשְׁךָ : בְּהִבָּרְאָם : יָרָבְעָם : שֹׁמְרוֹן : קָרְבָּן : תּוֹלְדוֹת :

יִרְאוּ : מַלְכֵי : יְכַנֶּהוּ : גְּנֻבְתִי : וָאֲבָרְכָה :

LESSON XI

THE ARTICLE

a. There is no indefinite article in Hebrew.

b. The definite article consists of the particle הַ prefixed to a

word together with the insertion of Dāγēš forte in the first consonant of the word, thus:

מֶ֫לֶךְ "king," הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ "the king."

c. If the first letter of the word has Dāγēš lene, when the article is prefixed Dāγēš forte takes the place of Dāγēš lene, thus:

כֹּהֵן + הַ = הַכֹּהֵן hak-kō-hēn.

d. If the word begins with a guttural or ר, the Páθaḥ of the article is lengthened to Qámeṣ to compensate for the omission of Dāγēš forte, for the open syllable must have a long vowel, thus:

אָב "father," הָאָב "the father."

e. Exceptions.—Before a word beginning with הָ, עָ *not accented,* חָ whether accented or not, and חֳ, the article is written with S·γôl, thus:

הֶעָפָר "the dust," but הָעָם "the people."

f. Note.—This S·γôl which takes the place of Qámeṣ is considered long.

g. Before ה or ח with some other vowel than Qámeṣ, the article is written הַ, thus:

הַחֹ֫שֶׁךְ ha-ḥō-šeχ "the darkness."

Note.—The guttural, in such cases, is said to be implicitly or virtually doubled; the first syllable is not, properly speaking, open, yet is treated as such, and can take Méθeγ; thus:

הָֽהֵיכָל "the palace."

Summary I

g. The article is written:

הַּ before all letters but gutturals and ר;

הָ before א, הָ֫, ע, עָ֫, ר;

הֶ before הָ, חָ, חָ֫, חֳ, עָ;

הַ before ה, ח.

Summary II

Before א the article is written הָ.

Before { ע, עָ֫ } the article is written הָ.
Before { עָ the article is written הֶ.

Before { ה the article is written הַ.
Before { הָ֫ the article is written הָ.
Before { הָ the article is written הֶ.

Before { חָ, חָ֫, חֳ } the article is written הֶ.
Before { ח the article is written הַ.

NOTICE. — Words beginning with ח never have the article pointed with Qâmeṣ.

h. RULE 1. — An adjective qualifying is placed after the noun it qualifies.

RULE 2. — If the word qualified has the article, all its qualifiers must have the article; thus: "The good man" הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב (literally "The man the good").

RULE 3. — The copula (*is, are,* etc.) is usually not expressed.

RULE 4. — The predicate usually precedes the subject.

RULE 5. — The predicate does not take the article.

i. The conjunction *and* is expressed by וְ prefixed, thus:

"The man and the woman" הָאִישׁ וְהָאִשָּׁה.

Written Exercise

I

Complete the writing of the following words by supplying the vowel that belongs to the article, also Dāγēš forte and Méθeγ, where required.

הַצְּרִי, הָעֶ֫רֶב, הָעֲבָדִים, הַיֶּ֫לֶד, הָאָ֫רֶץ, הֶחָכָם,
הָאֶחָד, הָהָר, הַזָּקֵן, הַחֹ֫דֶשׁ, הַהִיא, הֶהָרִים.

II

Translate: The morning[41]. The man[14]. The dust[169]. The light[7] (is) good[88]. A great[47] day[91]. The word[53]. The hand[89]. The day (is) good. The good day. A good day. The man and the day.

NOTE. — The numbers refer to the vocabulary at the back of the Primer where the corresponding Hebrew words may be found.

LESSON XII

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		Singular		Plural	
a.	1*st pers. com. gender,*	אָנֹכִי *or* אֲנִי	I	אֲנַ֫חְנוּ (ĭ-náḥ-nû)	we
	2*d pers. masc.*	אַתָּה	thou	אַתֶּם	ye
	2*d pers. fem.*	אַתְּ (iatt)	thou	אַתֵּן	ye
	3*d pers. masc.*	הוּא	he	הֵם *or* הֵ֫מָּה	they
	3*d pers. fem.*	הִיא	she	הֵן *or* הֵ֫נָּה	they

b. RULE 6. — Five words, אֶ֫רֶץ "land," "earth" (fem.), פַּר "bull" (masc.), חַג "feast" (masc.), עַם "people" (masc.), הַר "mountain" (masc.), when the article is prefixed, lengthen the first vowel to Qámeṣ; thus:

הָעָם, הָאָ֫רֶץ.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

The mountain[64] (is) very[128] great[47]. The man[14] (is) wise[81]. The good[88] and[65] the wise people[167].

II

הָעֶ֫רֶב הַטּוֹב׃ הַשָּׁמַ֫יִם וְהָאָ֫רֶץ׃ טוֹב הָאִישׁ׃ הָעָם אַתֶּם׃
אַתְּ הָאִשָּׁה׃ חָכָם מְאֹד הָאִישׁ׃

Oral Exercise

הַבֹּ֫קֶר׃ הָאִישׁ׃ הֶעָפָר׃ הָאוֹר׃ הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹל׃ הַיָּד וְהַדָּבָר׃
טוֹב הַדָּבָר׃ הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ הַטּוֹב וְהָאִשָּׁה׃ הָאִשָּׁה וְהֶעָפָר׃ גָּדוֹל מְאֹד
הָהָר׃ הָעָם הַטּוֹב וְהֶחָכָם׃ הוּא וְאָנֹכִי׃ אַתֶּם הָעָם׃ הָאִישׁ אַתָּה׃
הַפַּר הַגָּדוֹל׃ טוֹב הָאָ֫רֶץ׃

LESSON XIII

DEMONSTRATIVE AND OTHER PRONOUNS

a. The Demonstratives:

	Singular		*Plural*	
Masc.	זֶה	this	אֵ֫לֶּה	these
Fem.	זֹאת	this	אֵ֫לֶּה	these
Masc.	הוּא	that	הֵם *or* הֵ֫מָּה	those
Fem.	הִיא	that	הֵן *or* הֵ֫נָּה	those

b. The Relative: אֲשֶׁר "who," "which," indeclinable.

c. The Interrogative: מִי "who?" indeclinable, referring to persons. ·מַה־ "what," prefixed with Maqqēφ, indeclinable, referring to things.

It is pointed, like the article, with Páθaḥ and Dāγēš forte in the first consonant of the following word, unless the word begins with a guttural, in which case מה־ is pointed as the article would be before a guttural (cf. Less. XI).

d. Rule 7. — The interrogatives come first in the sentence, as in English. The demonstratives, when predicates, come first, as in English.

e. Rule 8. — The demonstratives, when used as qualifiers, make the noun definite, take the article also themselves, and are placed after any other qualifier, thus:

"This good man" הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

Who (are) these? That day[91]. I (am) the great[47] king[181] who[27] (is) upon[164] the land[25]. This good[88] head[191]. This (is) the good boy[95].

II

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה׃ זֶה הָרֹאשׁ הַטּוֹב׃ הַחֶ֫רֶב הַהִיא׃ מָה־אַתָּה׃

LESSON XIV

THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS AND THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE

a. Three of the inseparable prepositions are:

בְּ "in," כְּ "as," לְ "to" or "for."

They are prefixed to the words they govern.

Note. — In prefixing apply Less. VIII, *e.*

b. These prepositions before the accented syllable frequently lengthen their Š·wâ to Qámeṣ (called pretonic Qámeṣ). Thus:

לָלֶ֫דֶת = לְ + לֶ֫דֶת.

(Do not use pretonic Qámeṣ in the Exercises.)

c. When the word to which the preposition is prefixed has the article, the consonant of the preposition is substituted for the ה of the article; thus:

הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ "the king," לַמֶּ֫לֶךְ "for the king."

d. Another inseparable preposition is מִן "from."
It is prefixed as follows:
(1) It may be connected by Maqqēφ, thus:

מִן־הַחֶ֫רֶב "from the sword."

(2) It may be attached to the word by assimilating the ן to the first consonant of the word.

If the initial consonant be a guttural and therefore cannot be doubled as the result of the assimilation, the Ḥíreq under the מ is lengthened to Ṣērê, thus:

הָאִישׁ + מִן = מֵהָאִישׁ "from the man."

If the initial consonant be not a guttural, it takes Dāγēš forte and the Ḥíreq remains, thus:

יוֹם + מִן = מִיּוֹם "from a day."

(Compare in-remediable = irremediable.)

e. Rule 9. — The object of a verb when definite usually has the particle אֵת (or אֶת־) prefixed. This does not affect the translation.

(Use this particle regularly in the exercises.)

f. Rule 10. — The verb usually comes first, then the subject, then the object.

Note. — The root of the verb is not its infinitive as in English, but its third person, singular, masculine, past. Hence the verb "to see" is רָאָה, literally "he saw."

g. Rule 11. — The subject of a verb when a personal pronoun is usually not expressed.

h. Rule 12. — The negative לֹא "not," when used, precedes the verb, thus:

לֹא רָאָה "he saw not."

i. The Interrogative Particle

To express questions a particle is used called Hê Interrogative. It is prefixed to the first word of the interrogative clause.

Before non-gutturals (including ר), the ה is pointed with Ḥāṭēφ Páθaḥ, thus: הֲשָׁמַר.

Before a vocal Š·wā, simple or composite, and gutturals, ה is pointed with Páθaḥ, thus:

הַאֵלֶּה, הַמְעַט ha-m·-ʻaṭ.

Before gutturals pointed with Qāmeṣ or Ḥāṭeφ Qāmeṣ Ḥāṭûφ, ה is pointed with s·γôl, הֶאָנֹכִי "(Is) it I?"

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

To the slave[160]. In the water[128]. As gold[68]. (He) took[122] the head[191] from the dust[169]. (He) heard[210] not[114] the name[206].

II

רָאָה הָעֶבֶד אֶת־הַזָּהָב׃ בַּבֹּקֶר׃ בַּמַּיִם הָאֵלֶּה׃ לָקַח הַיֶּלֶד
מֵהַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר רָאָה בָאָרֶץ׃ נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת־הָעֶבֶד אֶל־יֶלֶד׃

Oral Exercise

לַמַּיִם׃ לְמַיִם׃ כְּיֶלֶד׃ כַּיֶּלֶד׃ לָעֶבֶד׃ מִמֶּלֶךְ׃ מֵחַמֶּלֶךְ׃
לָאִישׁ׃ לְ+אֱכֹל׃ לְ+חֲמוֹר׃ לְ+הָאוֹר׃ לְ+הַחֹשֶׁךְ׃ בְּ+הָעָם׃
בְּ+רָקִיעַ׃ לְ+מְשׁוֹל׃ כְּ+דְמוּתֵנוּ׃ לְ+עֲבֹד׃ בְּ+חֳרִי׃ לְ+חֳלִי׃
מֵהָאָרֶץ׃ בְּ+הַסּוּף׃ מֵאִישׁ׃ מִן־הָאָרֶץ׃ מִיֶּלֶד׃ הֶאָנֹכִי׃ הֲקָטֵל
אֲנִי׃

LESSON XV

a. **THE VERB: THE PERFECT**

	Singular			*Plural*	
3d p. m.	קָטַל	he killed	*3d p. c.*	קָֽטְלוּ	they killed
3d p. f.	קָֽטְלָה	she killed			
2d p. m.	קָטַ֫לְתָּ	thou killedst	*2d p. m.*	קְטַלְתֶּ֫ם	ye killed
2d p. f.	קָטַלְתְּ	thou killedst	*2d p. f.*	קְטַלְתֶּ֫ן	ye killed
1st p. c.	קָטַ֫לְתִּי	I killed	*1st p. c.*	קָטַ֫לְנוּ	we killed

b. These different persons and numbers are formed from the root by means of affixes that are fragments of personal pronouns.

	Singular		*Plural*
3 *p. m.*	——	3 *p. c.*	—וּ֫
3 *p. f.*	—ָה֫		
2 *p. m.*	—תָּ		—תֶּ֫ם
2 *p. f.*	—תְּ		—תֶּ֫ן
1 *p. c.*	—תִּי		—נוּ

All these affixes begin with a consonant save ָה and וּ.

c. Before affixes beginning with a vowel (vocalic affixes) the preceding (second) vowel of the root is reduced to š·wā.

This may be called the *Verbal Law.* Note the Méθeγ.

d. The vocalic affixes, and the consonantal affixes תֶּם and תֶּן, are the only ones that take the accent.

e. The first radical (that is, letter, consonant) of the root has Qámeṣ throughout, save in the two forms with the accented consonantal affixes.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

Ye (fem.) weaned[49]. We remembered[69]. Thou (masc.) wentest[100] down. They went down. I fell[150]. She sat[102]. The man[14] fell in the water[128].

II

יָשַׁב הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ בֶּעָפָר׃ יָשַׁבְתְּ׃ נְפַלְתֶּם׃
כָּרַ֫תְנוּ׃ זָֽכְרָה׃ יָֽלְדָה הָאִשָּׁה יֶ֫לֶד׃

Oral Exercise

קָטַל "to kill," מָשַׁל "to rule," גָּנַב "to steal."

קָטַ֫לְתָּ׃ גָּנַ֫בְתִּי׃ מְשַׁלְתֶּם׃ קָֽטְלוּ׃ קָֽטְלָה׃ מָשַׁ֫לְתְּ׃ משלתֶן׃
גָּֽנְבָה׃ משלתְ׃ משלה׃ גָּנַ֫בְנוּ׃ קטלתי׃ משלו׃ גנבו׃ גנבנו׃
משל׃ גנבתי׃ קטלתם׃ גנבתן׃ גנבה׃ קטלתְ׃ גנבתָ׃ משלנו׃

LESSON XVI

a. **THE VERB: THE IMPERFECT**

	Singular			*Plural*	
3 *p. m.*	יִקְטֹל	(yiq-ṭōl)	he will kill	יִקְטְלוּ	they will kill
3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹל		she will kill	תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה	they will kill
2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטֹל		thou wilt kill	תִּקְטְלוּ	ye will kill
2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטְלִי		thou wilt kill	תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה	ye will kill
1 *p. c.*	אֶקְטֹל		I will kill	נִקְטֹל	we will kill

b. These different persons and numbers of the Imperfect are formed from the root by means of prefixes and affixes, fragments of the personal pronouns.

	Singular	*Plural*
3 *p. m.*	יִ——	יִ——וּ
3 *p. f.*	תִּ——	תִּ——נָה
2 *p. m.*	תִּ——	תִּ——וּ
2 *p. f.*	תִּ—— .י	תִּ——נָה
1 *p. c.*	אֶ——	נִ——

c. In the singular only one form has an affix. In the plural only one form is without an affix.

d. The ending ־וּ indicates a plural masculine.

e. Notice the *Verbal Law* (Less. XV, *c*) in forms with vocalic affixes.

f. Only two forms are not accented on the final syllable, those ending in נָה.

g. The forms called *Perfect* (Less. XV) describe actions or states conceived as completed; the forms called *Imperfect* describe actions or states conceived as in process, incomplete. These Tenses (?) therefore have no direct reference to time as past, present, or future; but, for practical purposes, the perfect may be rendered by the English past, and the imperfect by the English future (or present).

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

He will write[112]. We will write. She will steal[80]. They (f.) will steal. Thou (m.) wilt reign[130].

II

תִּכְתְּבוּ׃ תִּגְנֹבְנָה׃ אֶמְלֹךְ׃ יִמְכְּרוּ׃ תִּלְכֹּד׃ יִזְכֹּר׃ נִכְרֹת׃

Note.—Dāγēš lene, in the first letter of גָּנַב, כָּתַב, etc., of course is removed when, after a prefix, the letter no longer begins, but closes, a syllable. The letter that begins the second syllable of the imperfect takes Dāγēš lene when admissible because the first syllable is closed.

Oral Exercise

יִקְטֹל׃ תִּקְטְלִי׃ אֶקְטֹל׃ נִמְשֹׁל׃ נקטל׃ יִקְטְלוּ׃ כתבו׃ ימשלו׃
יגנב׃ תִּכְתֹּבְנָה׃ תכתב׃ אכתב׃ ימשלו׃ נכתב׃ תגנבו׃
תמשלנה׃ תכתבי׃ כָּתְבָה׃ כתבתם׃

LESSON XVII

THE JUSSIVE, WĀW CONSECUTIVE, ETC.

a. The 3d and 2d persons of the Imperfect may express not only incomplete action historically, but also a desired action, a command, or a wish.

The form with the jussive or desiderative meaning does not differ from the ordinary Imperfect.

(This statement will need to be completed later on.)

Thus:

יִקְטֹל = "he will kill" or "let him kill."

b. The negative that is used with the Jussive is אַל, not לֹא. Thus:

לֹא יִקְטֹל "he will not kill," אַל־יִקְטֹל "let him not kill."

c. The ending ָה added to the 1st person singular or plural of the Imperfect forms the *Cohortative.* It expresses desire or intention. Thus:

אֶקְטְלָה "I must kill."

(Notice the Verbal Law, Less. XV, c.)

d. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the *Perfect* gives to the form the force of the Imperfect, and usually throws the accent on the last syllable (but not in the case of the 1st person plural). Thus:

וְקָטַלְתָּ֫ "and thou wilt kill," not "and thou hast killed."

This וְ is called *Wāw Consecutive of the Perfect.*

e. The conjunction ו pointed like the article ·ַו, when prefixed to the Imperfect (rather to the Jussive form when that differs from the ordinary Imperfect [see Less. XXXI, *b*, 3]), gives to the form the force of the Perfect. The accent is drawn back on the penult if the penult is an open syllable. Thus:

וַיִּקְטֹל "and he killed," not "and he will kill," וַיֹּ֫אמֶר "and he said."

Before a guttural ·וַ = וָ; thus:

וָאֶקְטֹל "and I killed."

This ·וַ is called *Wāw Consecutive of the Imperfect.*

f. These uses of the conjunction are peculiar to the Hebrew, and form one of the most important features of its Syntax.

g. ·וַ is never used with the Perfect.

h. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the Jussive or Cohortative, especially if a Jussive or Imperative precedes, expresses purpose or design. It is called *Wāw Subordinate.* Thus:

וְאֶקְטְלָה "that I may kill."

i. The conjunction וְ prefixed to the ordinary Imperfect does not affect the force of the verb; it is merely Wāw connective or conjunctive.

j. The conjunction וְ "and" is also used before other parts of speech, as has been seen.

k. It is sometimes pointed with Qâmeṣ when in the syllable before the accented one; thus:

וָרָע "and evil."

(Cf. Less. XIV, *b.*)

l. Before the labials (פ, מ, ב) and before simple Š·wā vocal, it becomes וּ (Šûreq). This is true of Wāw Consecutive of the Perfect also. Thus:

וּמֶלֶךְ "and a king," וּלְכֹל "and to all," וּמָכַר "and he will sell."

m. Note. — **This is the only exception to the rule that a syllable cannot begin with a vowel.**

n. This Šûreq does not follow the rule for Méθeγ (Less. X, *f*), hence וּבָנִים not וּֽבָנִים, unless a *composite* Š·wā follow.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

וַתִּקְטֹלְנָה׃ וָאֶזְכְּרָה׃ וּמְכַרְנוּ׃ וְלָקַחְתָּ׃ וַיִּזְכֹּר׃ אֶשְׁפְּטָה׃

II

And he judged[215]. Let him judge. That I may watch[212]. And he will burn[201]. Let him not burn. Do not thou (m.) watch. And thou wilt cut[111].

Oral Exercise

וַיִּקְטֹל׃ וָאֶמְשֹׁל׃ וְכָתַב׃ וַנִּקְטֹל׃ וְאֶקְטְלָה׃ וַתִּמְשֹׁל׃ וּמָשַׁלְתָּ׃
וְקָטַלְנוּ׃ וְקָטְלָה׃ וַנִּמְשֹׁל׃ וְיִקְטֹל׃ אַל־יִמְשֹׁל׃ לֹא תִכְתֹּב׃
וַתִּקְטֹלְנָה׃ וּכתבתם׃ וַיכתבו׃ וְאמשלה׃ ומשלתם׃ ומשלנו׃
וְכתבתָּ׃

LESSON XVIII

THE VERB: THE IMPERATIVE, THE INFINITIVE, AND THE PARTICIPLES

a. The Imperative

	Singular		*Plural*	
2 *p. m.*	קְטֹל	kill thou	קִטְלוּ (qi-ṭ·-lû)	kill ye
2 *p. f.*	קִטְלִי (qi-ṭ·-lî)	kill thou	קְטֹלְנָה	kill ye

b. These forms are obtained from the corresponding forms of the Imperfect by removing the prefixes.

קְטֹל = תִּקְטֹל, קִטְלִי = קְטְלִי = תִּקְטְלִי.

c. There is no Méθeγ in the open syllable preceding vocal Š·wā pretonic according to Less. X, *i.*

d. The Imperative cannot be used with a negative; the Jussive is used instead. Thus:

"Do not (thou) kill" = אַל־תִּקְטֹל, not לֹא קְטֹל or אַל־קְטֹל.

e. Additional emphasis is given to the masculine singular by adding the ending ָה, thus:

ָה + קְטֹל = קָטְלָה qo-ṭ·-lā(h) "O kill thou!"

f. **The Infinitives**

Infinitive Construct	*Infinitive Absolute*
קְטֹל q·-ṭōl "to kill"	קָטֹל or קָטוֹל qā-ṭôl "to kill"

g. The Infinitive Construct may have prefixes and suffixes. The Infinitive Absolute does not.

h. The Infinitive Construct is generally used with the preposition לְ "to." Thus:

קְטֹל + לְ = לִקְטֹל liq-ṭōl.

i. Note. — In such cases by exception to Less. VIII, *e*, the second Š·wā becomes silent.

The Participles

Active	*Passive*
קֹטֵל q'ō'-ṭēl "killing"	קָטוּל "killed"

These are inflected as nouns.

Written Exercise

I

Transliterate and translate:

שִׁמְרוּ: שֳׁמְרוּ: שְׁמֹר: שֹׁמֵר: לִשְׁמֹר: כָּרוּת: גְּנֹבְנָה:
אַל־תִּלְכֹּד: כָּתוּב: לִמְכֹּר:

II

Translate:

Steal[80] (thou, *m.*). Do not (thou, *m.*) steal. O keep[212] (thou, *m.*). (He) will not steal. Writing[112] (partic.). Stolen. Judge[215] (ye, *f.*). To bury[181] (inf. cons. with לְ). Watch[212] (thou, *f.*).

For the Oral Exercise see at end of Less. XIX.

LESSON XIX

STATIVE OR INTRANSITIVE VERBS

a. Stative verbs are so called because they usually describe the state or condition of the subject. They are also called intransitive, which means that they do not take objects.

b. While the root of the active (or transitive) verb has Páθaḥ in the second syllable, stative verbs usually have Ṣērê or Ḥôlem, thus: כָּבֵד "to be heavy," קָטֹן "to be little."

(These are the type verbs for Intransitives; their forms are to be committed to memory.)

Note. — There are more verbs in Ṣērê than in Ḥôlem.

c. Peculiarities of Stative Verbs

Perfect. — Verbs in Ṣērê: The Ṣērê appears only in the third person, masculine, singular, the other forms are pointed like קָטַל.

Verbs in Ḥôlem: The Ḥôlem is retained before consonantal affixes save those that are accented, when it becomes Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûφ. Thus: קָטֹ֫נְתָּ, קְטָנְתֶּם q·-ṭon-tem.

d. Note. — The Perfect of Intransitive verbs may be rendered by the English present, but the past will be employed as usual in the exercises to avoid ambiguity.

e. *Imperfect.* — Verbs in Ṣērê and Ḥôlem both take Páθaḥ in the second syllable instead of Ḥôlem, thus:

יִקְטַן, יִכְבַּד.

Imperative. — Follows the Imperfect, taking Páθaḥ.

f. *Infinitive Construct.* — Follows the Imperfect (or it may take Ḥôlem like the active verb), thus:

קְטַן, כְּבַד.

g. *The Participle.* — There is but one and it is like the root, כָּבֵד, קָטֹן.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

And he was holy[182]. And he will be holy. Ye (m.) were little[185]. We are able[98]. I am old[73]. Let them (f.) draw near[189]. Let them (m.) not draw near. And the woman[26] wrote[112] in the great[47] book[158]. And the king[131] will descend[100] to the water[128].

NOTE. — The verb comes first with Wāw Consecutive, then the subject.

II

קִבְרוּ׃ וְקָבַרְתִּי׃ וַיִּזְקַן׃ וַיִּקְדְּשׁוּ׃ קָדֵשׁוּ׃ וְיָכֹלְתָּ׃

Oral Exercise, Less. XVIII and XIX.

מִשְׁלוּ׃ יִכְתֹּב׃ קִטְלִי׃ מְשֹׁל׃ כָּתֵב׃ מָשׁוּל׃ קְטֹלְנָה׃ תִּקְטֹל׃
תמשלי׃ אכתב׃ נמשלה׃ מִשְׁלוּ׃ כתוּב׃ משלתם׃ וַתמשל׃
אל־יקטל׃ לא נמשל׃ ואקטלה׃ תקטלו׃
יכבדו׃ נכבַד׃ כבדה׃ וַיקטן׃ קטנתם׃ קטנתי׃ קטנה׃
כבדתָּ׃ יקטנוּ׃ כִּבדי׃ כבדנו׃ נקטנה׃ וָאכבד׃ וְאקטנה׃
תכבדנה׃ כָּבֵד׃ קָטֹן׃

Paradigm of Verbs: Active and Stative

Perfect	*Sg.* 3 *p. m.*	קָטַל	he killed	כָּבֵד	he is heavy	קָטֹן	he is little
	3 *p. f.*	קָֽטְלָה		כָּֽבְדָה		קָֽטְנָה	
	2 *p. m.*	קָטַ֫לְתָּ		כָּבַ֫דְתָּ		קָטֹ֫נְתָּ	
	2 *p. f.*	קָטַ֫לְתְּ		כָּבַ֫דְתְּ		קָטֹ֫נְתְּ	
	1 *p. c.*	קָטַ֫לְתִּי		כָּבַ֫דְתִּי		קָטֹ֫נְתִּי	
	Pl. 3 *p. c.*	קָֽטְלוּ		כָּֽבְדוּ		קָֽטְנוּ	
	2 *p. m.*	קְטַלְתֶּם		כְּבַדְתֶּם		קְטָנְתֶּם	
	2 *p. f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן		כְּבַדְתֶּן		קְטָנְתֶּן	
	1 *p. c.*	קָטַ֫לְנוּ		כָּבַ֫דְנוּ		קָטֹ֫נּוּ	
Imperfect	*Sg.* 3 *p. m.*	יִקְטֹל	he will kill	יִכְבַּד	he will be heavy	יִקְטַן	he will be little
	3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹל		תִּכְבַּד		תִּקְטַן	
	2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטֹל		תִּכְבַּד		תִּקְטַן	
	2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטְלִי		תִּכְבְּדִי		תִּקְטְנִי	
	1 *p. c.*	אֶקְטֹל	*coh.* אֶקְטְלָה	אֶכְבַּד	*coh.* אֶכְבְּדָה	אֶקְטַן	*coh.* אֶקְטְנָה
	Pl. 3 *p. m.*	יִקְטְלוּ		יִכְבְּדוּ		יִקְטְנוּ	
	3 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה		תִּכְבַּ֫דְנָה		תִּקְטַ֫נָּה	
	2 *p. m.*	תִּקְטְלוּ		תִּכְבְּדוּ		תִּקְטְנוּ	
	2 *p. f.*	תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה		תִּכְבַּ֫דְנָה		תִּקְטַ֫נָּה	
	1 *p. c.*	נִקְטֹל	*coh.* נִקְטְלָה	נִכְבַּד	*coh.* נִכְבְּדָה	נִקְטַן	*coh.* נִקְטְנָה
Imperative	*Sg.* 2 *p. m.*	קְטֹל	*emph.* קָטְלָה	כְּבַד	*emph.* כִּבְדָה	קְטַן	*emph.* קִטְנָה
	2 *p. f.*	קִטְלִי	(qi-ṭ·-lî)	כִּבְדִי	(ki-β·-δî)	קִטְנִי	(qi-ṭ·-nî)
	Pl. 2 *p. m.*	קִטְלוּ	(qi-ṭ·-lû)	כִּבְדוּ	(ki-β·-δû)	קִטְנוּ	(qi-ṭ·-nû)
	2 *p. f.*	קְטֹ֫לְנָה		כְּבַ֫דְנָה		קְטַ֫נָּה	
Infinitives	*Constr.*	קְטֹל	(q·-ṭōl)	כְּבַד		קְטַן	
	Absol.	קָטוֹל	(qā-ṭôl)				
Participles	*Active,*	קֹטֵל		כָּבֵד		קָטֹן	
	Passive,	קָטוּל					

LESSON XX

INFLECTION

a. I. Inflection in General

By inflection is meant the changes that words undergo to express number, gender, syntactical relations, etc.

These changes are effected chiefly by the addition of affixes and prefixes, and by modifications in the length of changeable vowels.

An understanding of the laws of the tone is of prime importance in this connection.

b. **The Laws of the Tone**

The Verbal Law (Less. XV, *c*) requires the vowel of the pretone, if open, to be extra-short, and that of the antepretone, if open, to be long, thus:

קָֽטְלָה qā-ṭᵉ-lā(h).

The Nominal Law requires the vowel of the pretone, if open, to be long, and the vowel of the antepretone, if open, to be extra-short, thus:

זְקֵנִים zᵉ-qē-nîm.

Note. — It will be seen that these laws apply only to open syllables.

c. Remarks. — The vowel of the tone syllable is usually long whether open or closed, both in verbs and in nouns.

d. The pretone, if open, may be long or extra-short.

e. The antepretone, if open, is long when the pretone is extra-short, and extra-short when the pretone is long.

f. The extra-short pretone is found more frequently in verbs, hence the expression, *Verbal Law.*

g. The long pretone is found more frequently in nouns, hence the expression, *Nominal Law.*

h. Closed syllables other than final being unchangeable (Less. VII, *f*) are not affected by inflection.

II. The Four Classes of Nouns

Note. — Under the term *nouns* throughout are also included adjectives, participles, etc. The description following refers to the Absolute Singular (see *o*, below).

i. Class I. — Nouns containing at least one changeable Qâmeṣ, thus:

זָקֵן "old," גָּדוֹל "great," דָּבָר "word."

This includes all nouns having the feminine ending ָה,

מַלְכָּה "queen," קְטָלָה

j. Class II. — Nouns accented on the Penult (except מַ֫יִם and שָׁמַ֫יִם). Thus:

מֶ֫לֶךְ "king," נַ֫עַר "lad."

k. Class III. — Nouns whose last vowel is Ṣêrê with pretone unchangeable. Thus:

קֹטֵל q'ô'ṭēl "killer," מִסְפֵּד "mourning."

l. Class IV. — Nouns ending in ֶה; these may also belong to the first class. Thus:

שָׂדֶה "field."

m. Besides the nouns that fall under one of these four classes there are those containing no changeable vowels, which therefore undergo no internal changes when inflected, nouns that double the final letter before suffixes and some others.

III. The Absolute and the Construct States

n. The genitive and similar relations are expressed as a rule not by connecting the two terms by a preposition, but by placing the noun expressing the thing possessed immediately in front of the noun expressing the possessor and putting the former in the *Construct State.*

o. A noun not in the Construct State is said to be in the ***Absolute State.*** The Absolute is the usual state of the noun, as found in the Lexicon, etc.

Rules for Forming the Construct of Singular Nouns

p. Class II and III. — The Construct is the same as the Absolute.

q. Class IV. — Change S·γôl of last syllable to Ṣērê.

r. Class I. — Begin at the right hand and shorten the vowels as much as possible. (See Less. VIII.)

Note. — The Nominal Law (Less. XX, *b*) does not apply to the Construct.

Thus: דָּבָר, construct דְּבַר. The first Qắmeṣ is shortened as much as possible, to Š·wă; the second Qắmeṣ can only be shortened to Páθaḥ, for the closed syllable must contain at least a short vowel.

Examples

גָּדוֹל,	construct	גְּדוֹל,	ו is unchangeable.
מִדְבָּר,	"	מִדְבַּר,	first syllable unchangeable.
שָׂדֶה,	"	שְׂדֵה,	belongs to Cl. I and IV.
לֵבָב,	"	לְבַב.	
זָכָר,	"	זְכַר.	
זָקֵן,	"	זְקַן,	not זְקִן or זְקֵן, and so with other words having Qắmeṣ and Ṣērê.

s. Rule 13. — The noun in the construct though definite must *never* take the article, thus:

"The word of the man," דְּבַר הָאִישׁ.

t. Rule 14. — No word or particle must come between the construct and the word governing it. Hence an adjective qualifying the construct must come *after* the governing word and its modifiers

(if any), agreeing with the construct in gender and number but ***not in state.*** Thus:

"The good word of the woman," דְּבַר הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹב.

u. The presence or absence of the article with the governing noun decides whether the construct is to be regarded as definite or not. Thus:

סוּס מֶ֫לֶךְ "A horse of a king," סוּס הַמֶּ֫לֶךְ "The horse of the king."

Written Exercise

I

Write the following words in columns, and in parallel columns state the class to which they belong and give the constructs:

מַצָּב : כֹּהֵן (k'ō'-hēn) : בֹּ֫קֶר : מָקוֹם : נָדִיב : סוּס :
צַדִּיק : טוֹב : קוֹנֶה : כּוֹכָב : מִקְנֶה : מוֹשֵׁל :

II

Translate:

The place[188] of the star[106]. The flock[140] of the righteous[189] man[14]. The good[88] horse[156] of the woman[26].

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXII.

LESSON XXI

AFFIXES OF NUMBER AND GENDER

Inflection of Nouns of the First Class

a. There are three numbers, Singular, Plural, and Dual.

b. There are two genders, Masculine and Feminine.

c. The numbers, plural and dual, and the gender, feminine, are indicated by means of affixes which differ in the absolute and the construct.

Table of Affixes for Number and Gender for All Classes of Nouns

	Singular Masculine	*Singular* Feminine	*Plural* Masculine	*Plural* Feminine
Absolute	——	(ָה) ā(h)	(ִים) îm	(וֹת) ôθ
Construct	——	(ַת) aθ	(ֵי) ê	(וֹת) ôθ

Dual

	Masculine	Feminine
Absolute	(ַיִם) á-yim	(ָתַיִם) ā-θá-yim
Construct	(ֵי) ê	(ָתֵי) ·-θê

NOTE. — Nouns found with the ending ָה́ are shown by that ending to be feminine singular absolute.

d. To form any particular number, gender, etc., it is not sufficient to provide the appropriate affix; certain changes in the word are rendered necessary by the new syllable that is attached. These changes vary for each of the four classes.

General Directions for Inflection

e. 1. Determine the class to which the word belongs.
2. Mark the gutturals, if any, by a cross above, thus: חָכָם. This is simply to call attention to them.
3. If the word belongs to class II, III, or IV *prepare it* for the reception of an affix by following the rules given for each class.
4. To form an Absolute:
   (*a*) Add the appropriate affix.
   (*b*) Shorten the antepretone if possible.
5. To form a Construct:
   (*a*) Substitute the appropriate affix.
   (*b*) Shorten the vowels as much as possible, beginning at the right.

Inflection of Nouns of Class I

f. Rule for the Absolute. — Add to the masculine singular the appropriate affix, then apply the *Nominal Law* (Less. XX, *b*), that is, reduce the vowel of an open antepretone to Š·wā.

g. Rule for the Construct. — Change the affix (if any) of the absolute form to the corresponding affix for the construct, then apply the rule for forming the construct (Less. XX, *r*), that is, begin at the right and shorten the vowels as much as possible.

In both cases (*f* and *g*) apply the rule for two contiguous vocal Š·wās (Less. VIII, *e*).

Example

h.	*Singular* m.	*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.
Abs.	דָבָר	(דָבָרָה)	(דָבָרִים)	(דָבָרוֹת)	(דָבָרַ֫יִם)	(שָׂפָתַ֫יִם)
		דְבָרָה	דְבָרִים	דְבָרוֹת	דְבָרַ֫יִם	שְׂפָתַ֫יִם
Const.	דְבַר	(דְבָרַת)	(דְבָרֵי)	(דְבְרוֹת)	(דְבָרֵי)	(שְׂפְתֵי)
		(דְבְרַת)	(דְבְרֵי)	דִבְרוֹת	(דְבְרֵי)	שִׂפְתֵי
		דִבְרַת	דִבְרֵי	di-β·-rôθ	דִבְרֵי	śi-φ·-θê
		di-β·-raθ	di-β·-rê		di-β·-rê	

Note. — The forms in parentheses are merely intermediate steps.

Written Exercise

Inflect after the same manner but omitting the dual feminine.

זָכָר, נָדִיב, מַצָּב.

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXII.

LESSON XXII

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS I CONTAINING GUTTURALS

Note. — Review Less. IX on the Gutturals.

Nouns containing gutturals are inflected after the manner indicated in the preceding section save for such differences as the peculiarities of gutturals require.

Inflection of חָכָם "wise." First Consonant a Guttural

	Singular m.	*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.
Abs.	חָכָם	חֲכָמָה	חֲכָמִים	חֲכָמוֹת	חֲכָמַיִם	
Const.	חֲכַם	(חֲכָמַת)	(חֲכָמֵי)	(חֲכְמוֹת)	(חֲכָמֵי)	
		(חֲכְמַת)	(חֲכְמֵי)	חַכְמוֹת	(חֲכְמֵי)	
		חַכְמַת	חַכְמֵי	ḥa-χ·-môθ	חַכְמֵי	
		ḥa-χ·-maθ	ḥa-χ·-mê		ḥa-χ·-mê	

Inflection of רָעָב "hunger." Second Consonant a Guttural

	Singular m.	*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.
Abs.	רָעָב	רְעָבָה	רְעָבִים	רְעָבוֹת	רְעָבַיִם	
Const.	רְעַב	(רְעָבַת)	(רְעָבֵי)	(רְעָבוֹת)	(רְעָבֵי)	
		(רְעֲבַת)	(רְעֲבֵי)	רַעֲבוֹת	(רְעֲבֵי)	
		רַעֲבַת	רַעֲבֵי		רַעֲבֵי	

Inflection of רָשָׁע "wicked." Third Consonant a Guttural

The inflection of words of this type differs in no respect from that of words without gutturals.

Written Exercise

I

Inflect, after the same manner and arrangement:

חָזָק "strong," נָחָשׁ "serpent," רָשָׁע "wicked."

II

Translate: He wrote [112] in [32] the book [158] of the prophets [146]. The two hands [89] (dual) of the great [47] king [131]. Do not (thou, *m.*) kill [184] the good [88] boy [95] of the woman [26].

Oral Exercise, Less. XX, XXI, and XXII

זָכָר׃ זְכַר׃ חֹדֶשׁ׃ חָכָם׃ חֵלֶק׃ יָד׃ יוֹבֵל׃ גָּדוֹל׃ גְּדוֹל׃
עֹלָם׃ צַדִּיק׃ בַּעַל׃ שֹׁפֵט׃ שֹׁרֶשׁ׃ רֹעֶה׃ רֹעֵה׃ זְכָרִים׃
זִכְרֵי׃ דְּבָרָה׃ דִּבְרַת׃ דְּבָרוֹת׃ רֹעֵי׃ מַצֵּבִים׃ כּוֹכְבֵי׃
חכמָה׃ חכמת׃ חכמות׃ רשָׁעִים׃ רשעֵי׃ רשעת׃ רשעות׃
חזקִים׃ חזקי׃ חזקת׃ נחשת׃ נחשי׃ נחַשׁ׃ חזַק׃ עפֶר׃ נביאֵי
הארץ׃ אדמה׃ אדמת׃ ברכת׃ ברכות׃

LESSON XXIII

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS II

a. Nouns of Class II comprise all those accented on the penult (the next to the last syllable) no matter what their vowels.

They are of three kinds, after the three types:

מֶ֫לֶךְ "king," סֵ֫פֶר "book," בֹּ֫קֶר "morning."

b. Nouns of Class II are also called *Segholates* because of the S·γôl usually found in the second syllable.

c. Nouns of the first type are called Segholates in *a* (Páθaḥ), because the first S·γôl is derived from an original Páθaḥ.

Nouns of the second type are called Segholates in *i* (Ḥíreq), because the Ṣērê is derived from an original Ḥíreq.

Nouns of the third type are called Segholates in *o* (Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ), because the Ḥṓlem is derived from an original Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ.

d. In each case the final S·γôl is a helping S·γôl; that is, it is not a constituent part of the original root (which is supposed to have had but one vowel), but is inserted to help the pronunciation.

Hence this helping S·γôl disappears before affixes.

(Cf. Páθaḥ furtive, Less. IX, *b.*)

Note. — Some nouns with S·γôl in the first syllable belong to the *i* class. When this is the case, attention will be called to it.

Inflection of Nouns of Class II

e. 1. The construct of the singular is the same as the absolute.

f. 2. In the singular, before receiving an affix, the word is to be prepared as follows:

The helping S·γôl is replaced by silent Š·wā, and the vowel of the first syllable (ֶ), (ֵ), (ֹ) gives place to the type (the original) vowel (ַ), (ִ), (ָ). The first syllable, therefore, is now closed. Thus:

מֶ֫לֶךְ	becomes	מַלְכּ	mal-k
סֵ֫פֶר	becomes	סִפְר	siφ-r
בֹּ֫קֶר	becomes	בָּקְר	boq-r

g. It is to these monovocalic forms that the affix is appended and the penult now is no longer the accented syllable, thus:

ָה + מֶ֫לֶךְ = מַלְכָּה mal-kā(h) "queen."

h. 3. To form the *plurals absolute*, both masculine and feminine, remove all the vowels of the singular (this includes the quiescent ה of the feminine, and Dāγēš lene if there is one in the third

radical), then place vocal Š·wā under the first consonant, Qắmeṣ under the second, and add the plural affix (that is, follow the analogy of nouns of Class I). Thus:

בְּקָרִים, סְפָרִים, מְלָכִים, מְלָכוֹת.

i. To form the *plurals construct* treat the plurals absolute as in Class I. (Less. XXI, *g.*)

j. 4. The *dual* (masculine and feminine) is formed from the prepared root of the *singular* by adding the appropriate dual suffix, thus:

מַלְכַּיִם, מַלְכָּתַיִם.

k. 5. When two vocal Š·wās come together, and a short vowel must take the place of the first one, the vowel of the *type* to which the word belongs is used, thus:

מֶלֶךְ, m. pl. abs. מְלָכִים, const. (מְלָכֵי) מַלְכֵי ma-l·-χê, not מְלְכֵי.
בֹּקֶר, m. pl. abs. בְּקָרִים, const. (בְּקָרֵי) בָּקְרֵי bo-q·-rê, not בְּקְרֵי.

Examples

l. INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF THE *a* TYPE: מֶלֶךְ "king"

	Singular m.	*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.
Abs.	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכָּה	מְלָכִים	מְלָכוֹת	מַלְכַּיִם	מַלְכָּתַיִם
Const.	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכַּת mal-kaθ	(מְלָכֵי) (מְלְכֵי) מַלְכֵי ma-l·-χê	(מְלָכוֹת) מַלְכוֹת ma-l·-χôθ	מַלְכֵּי mal-kê	מַלְכְּתֵי mal-k·-θê

Note the presence of *Dāγēš lene* in the third radical letter of the singular and dual forms with affixes, and its absence in the plurals, because, in the singular and dual forms, the first syllable is closed, and, in the plural, it is open.

m. Inflection of Nouns of the *i* Type: סֵ֫פֶר "book"

	Singular m.	Singular f.	Plural m.	Plural f.	Dual m.	Dual f.
Abs.	סֵ֫פֶר	סִפְרָה	סְפָרִים	סְפָרוֹת	סִפְרַ֫יִם	סִפְרָתַ֫יִם
Const.	סֵ֫פֶר	סִפְרַת	(סְפָרֵי)	(סִפְרוֹת)	סִפְרֵי	סִפְרְתֵי
		siφ-raθ	(סִפְרֵי)	סִפְרוֹת	siφ-rê	siφ-r·-θê
			סִפְרֵי	si-φ·-rôθ		
			si-φ·-rê			

n. Inflection of Nouns of the *o* Type: בֹּ֫קֶר "morning"

	Singular m.	Singular f.	Plural m.	Plural f.	Dual m.	Dual f.
Abs.	בֹּ֫קֶר	בָּקְרָה	בְּקָרִים	בְּקָרוֹת	בָּקְרַ֫יִם	בָּקְרָתַ֫יִם
Const.	בֹּ֫קֶר	בָּקְרַת	(בְּקָרֵי)	(בָּקְרוֹת)	בָּקְרֵי	בָּקְרְתֵי
		boq-raθ	(בָּקְרֵי)	בָּקְרוֹת	boq-rê	boq-r·-θê
			בָּקְרֵי	bo-q·-rôθ		
			bo-q·-rê			

Written Exercise

Inflect, after the same manner:

יֶ֫לֶד "boy," פֵּ֫שֶׁת "flax," שֹׁ֫רֶשׁ "root."

For Oral Exercise, see close of Less. XXIV.

LESSON XXIV

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS II CONTAINING GUTTURALS

(Review Less. IX on Gutturals.)

Note. — When the guttural takes a Š·wâ, the composite Š·wâ of the *type* to which the word belongs must be used.

a. Inflection of Nouns having as *First* Letter a Guttural

(1) *a* type: אֶ֫בֶן "stone," like מֶ֫לֶךְ save in plu. abs. אֲבָנִים, אֲבָנוֹת.
(2) *i* type: עֵ֫שֶׂב "grass":

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	עֵ֫שֶׂב	עֶשְׂבָּה	עֲשָׂבִים	עֲשָׂבוֹת	עֶשְׂבַּ֫יִם	עֶשְׂבָּתַ֫יִם
Const.	עֵ֫שֶׂב	עֶשְׂבַּת	עֶשְׂבֵי	עֶשְׂבוֹת	עֶשְׂבֵי	עֶשְׂבְּתֵי

Note that the guttural prefers (ֶ) to (ִ), but (ֲ) to (ֱ).

(3) *o* type: חֹ֫דֶשׁ "month," like בֹּ֫קֶר save in plu. abs. חֳדָשִׁים, חֳדָשׁוֹת.

b. Inflection of Nouns having as *Second* Letter a Guttural

(Particular attention is to be paid to these.)

Note the helping Páθaḥ instead of S·γôl in the second syllable of בַּ֫עַל and פֹּ֫עַל and the retention of the original Páθaḥ in the first syllable of בַּ֫עַל.

(1) *a* type: בַּ֫עַל "master":

	Singular		*Plural*		*Dual*	
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
Abs.	בַּ֫עַל	בַּעֲלָה	בְּעָלִים	בְּעָלוֹת	בְּעָלַ֫יִם	——
Const.	בַּ֫עַל	בַּעֲלַת	בַּעֲלֵי	בַּעֲלוֹת	בַּעֲלֵי	——

(2) *i* type. There are no examples.
(3) *o* type: פֹּ֫עַל "work":

Abs.	פֹּ֫עַל	פָּעֳלָה	פְּעָלִים	פְּעָלוֹת	פָּעֳלַ֫יִם	——
Const.	פֹּ֫עַל	פָּעֳלַת	פָּעֳלֵי	פָּעֳלוֹת	פָּעֳלֵי	——
		po-ʿ^{o}-laθ	po-ʿ^{o}-lê	po-ʿ^{o}-lôθ	po-ʿ^{o}-lê	

Note the composite Š·wā of the *o* type. This is used with words of this type under the first or the second radical letters (if guttural), but not under the third where the usual Ḥātēφ Páθaḥ is preferred.

c. INFLECTION OF NOUNS HAVING AS *THIRD* LETTER A GUTTURAL

(1) *a* type: זֶ֫רַע "seed," like מֶ֫לֶךְ save in dual fem. const. זַרְעֵתֵי.

(2) *i* type: שֵׁ֫מַע "report," like סֵ֫פֶר save in dual fem. const. שִׁמְעָתֵי.

(3) *o* type: רֹ֫מַח "spear," like בֹּ֫קֶר save in dual fem. const. רָמְחָתֵי.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect: נַ֫עַר "lad," חֵ֫לֶק "portion," אֹ֫כֶל "food."

II. Translate: Thou (m.) shalt not judge[215] the righteous[180] kings[181] of the earth[25]. O let me[184] kill the wicked[196] prophet[146] with the good[88] sword[87].

Oral Exercise, Lessons XXIII and XXIV

כֶּ֫סֶף׃ נַ֫עַר׃ אֹ֫כֶל׃ אכלה׃ אכלת׃ כספים׃ כספֵּי׃ דֶּ֫רֶךְ׃
דרכִים׃ דרכי׃ דרכי׃ אֲרָצוֹת׃ ארצות׃ פֹּ֫על׃ פעלים׃
פעלי׃ נערה׃ פֵּ֫שֶׁת׃ פשתה׃ חֹ֫דֶשׁ׃ חדשה׃ חדשת׃ מלכֵי׃
מלכִים׃ מלכֵי׃ מלכים׃ מלכה׃ מְלָכוֹת׃ ילדה׃ יְלָדוֹת׃
יָדִים׃ ידֵי׃ סְפָרִים׃ נְפָשׁוֹת׃ עשבה׃ עשבת׃ עשבים׃
עשבִים׃ מְלָכוֹת׃

LESSON XXV

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS III

a. Nouns of Class III have Ṣērê in the final syllable and an unchangeable vowel in the pretone.

Peculiarities of Inflection

1. The construct singular is (usually) the same as the absolute.
2. When affixes are added Ṣērê is shortened to Š·wā.
3. When this brings two vocal Š·wās together the first is lengthened to S·γôl (not Ḥíreq), thus:

ךָ + קֹטֵל = (קֹטְלְךָ) = קֹטֶלְךָ q'ō-te-l·-χā.

Example

מַקֵּל "staff"

	Singular m.	*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.
Abs.	מַקֵּל	מַקְּלָה	מַקְּלִים	מַקְּלוֹת	מַקְלַ֫יִם	——
Const.	מַקֵּל	מַקְּלַת	מַקְּלֵי	מַקְּלוֹת	מַקְּלֵי	——

Written Exercise

I. Inflect (being careful to insert Méθeγ when necessary):

יוֹבֵל "trumpet," כֹּהֵן k'ō-hēn "priest," שֹׁמֵעַ "hearer."

(Note the guttural in the last two words.)

II. Translate: And the good[88] priests shall go down[100] to the water[128]. The judges[216] of the people[167] have fallen[150].

LESSON XXVI

INFLECTION OF NOUNS OF CLASS IV

a. Words of Class IV end in הָ, they may contain a changeable Qámeṣ which brings them also under Class I.

Peculiarities of Inflection

b. 1. In the construct singular the ending ֶה is changed to ֵה.

2. Before an affix the final ֶה is removed altogether and the affix is substituted.

Examples

	Singular m.		*Singular* f.	*Plural* m.	*Plural* f.	*Dual* m.	*Dual* f.	
Abs.	מִקְנֶה	flock	מִקְנֶה	מִקְנִים	מִקְנוֹת	מִקְנַיִם	מִקְנָתַיִם	
Const.	מִקְנֵה		מִקְנַת	מִקְנֵי	מִקְנוֹת	מִקְנֵי	מִקְנְתֵי	
Abs.	שָׂדֶה	field	שָׂדֶה	שָׂדִים	שָׂדוֹת	שָׂדַיִם	שָׂדָתַיִם	
Const.	שְׂדֵה		שְׂדַת	שְׂדֵי	שְׂדוֹת	שְׂדֵי	שְׂדְתֵי	śi-δ·-θê
Abs.	עָלֶה	leaf	עָלֶה	עָלִים	עָלוֹת	עָלַיִם	עֲלָתַיִם	
Const.	עֲלֵה		עֲלַת	עֲלֵי	עֲלוֹת	עֲלֵי	עַלְתֵי	fa-l·-θê

c. Note.—Nouns with the feminine ending ָה belong to Class I even though their masculines belong to one of the other classes.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect: יָפֶה "fair," מַעֲשֶׂה "work," רֹעֶה r'ô'-fe(h) "shepherd."

II. Translate: And the good[88] shepherds[195] will give[154] (verb first with "and") the leaves[165] to[113] the lads[149]. Those[60] old[74] prophets[146] and these[19] wicked[196] judges[216].

Oral Exercise

The Four Classes of Nouns

(The numbers indicate the class to which the words belong, the letters show the type in the case of nouns of Class II.)

[4]רֹעֶה: [4]רֹעֵי: [1,4]עָלִים: [1,4]עָלַת: [4]מִקְנַיִם: [1,4]שדות: [1,4]עָלֵה:

[3]מַקְלִים: [2o]ארח: [3]מקלי: [1]אדמת: [1]בְרכות: [2o]אכלה:

[2a]נערי ׃ [2b]חלקה ׃ [2c]רמחת ׃ [2b]שְׁמֻעוֹת ׃ [2a]זרע ׃ [2a]נער ׃
[2a]זרעֵתי ׃ [2c]פעל ׃ [2c]פעלי ׃ [2c]פעלה ׃ [2c]אֻרְחוֹת ׃ [2c]פעלים ׃
[2c]פעלת ׃ [1]נחשי ׃ [1]חֻקּוֹת ׃ [1,4]עלי ׃ [1,4]עלת ׃ [1,4]עֹלָה ׃ [1,4]שדים ׃
[2b]עשבים ׃ [2b]עשבה ׃ [2a]מלכי ׃ [2c]בקרתי ׃ [2b]פשת ׃ [2a]ילדי ׃
[2a]ילָדוֹת ׃ [2c]שרש ׃ [2a]מלְכוּת ׃ [2a]מלכתים ׃ [2a]נערה ׃ וְנָתַנּוּ
הָרֵעִים הטובים [2c]את־רמחי המלך [2a]לנערים ׃

LESSON XXVII

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF NOUNS

a. The Personal Pronouns in an abbreviated form are affixed to nouns, prepositions, etc., to express the genitive and objective cases, thus:

ִי + סוּס = סוּסִי "my horse," ְךָ + לְ = לְךָ "to thee."

b. The rules to be followed in affixing pronominal suffixes are the same as those for adding other affixes (cf. Lesson XXI, *e*) with three exceptions (*e*, *f*, *g*, below).

The addition of these pronominal suffixes affects nouns (according to the classes to which the noun belongs) in the same way that the affixes for gender, number, and state do.

c. TABLE OF THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES FOR NOUNS

	Singular *Suffixes of* Singular *Nouns*			Singular *Suffixes of* Plural *Nouns*		
1 *p. c.*	my	ִי	î	my	ַי	ay
2 *p. m.*	thy	ְךָ	·-χā	thy	ֶיךָ	ế-χā
2 *p. f.*	thy	ֵךְ	ēχ	thy	ַיִךְ	á-yiχ
3 *p. m.*	his	וֹ	ô	his	ָיו	ā(y)w
3 *p. f.*	her	ָהּ	āh	her	ֶיהָ	ế-hā

	Plural *Suffixes of* Singular *Nouns*			Plural *Suffixes of* Plural *Nouns*		
1 *p. c.*	our	־ֵ֫נוּ	é-nû	our	־ֵ֫ינוּ	é-nû
2 *p. m.*	your	־ְכֶם	·-χem	your	־ֵיכֶם	ê-χem
2 *p. f.*	your	־ְכֶן	·-χen	your	־ֵיכֶן	ê-χen
3 *p. m.*	their	־ָם	ām	their	־ֵיהֶם	ê-hem
3 *p. f.*	their	־ָן	ān	their	־ֵיהֶן	ê-hen

d. These suffixes are divided into *light and heavy.*

All are light save the six that have S·γôl in the last syllable.

e. The two heavy suffixes ־ְכֶם and ־ְכֶן require that the word to which they are affixed be put in the construct.

This must be done *before* the suffix is attached.

f. The other four heavy suffixes require that the word be shortened as much as possible after adding the suffix; *e.g.*

בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶם = בְּרָכוֹת + ־ֵיכֶם

g. Segholates masculine singular are not affected by *e* above.

h. Remarks. —

1. It will be seen that there are 20 suffixes: 10 for singular nouns, and 10 for plural nouns.

2. All the suffixes of plural nouns contain י, and none of the suffixes of singular nouns contain י save ־ִי "my."

3. The first syllable of the suffixes for plural nouns is really the termination of the masculine plural construct of nouns. This termination, as contained in the *plural* suffixes, is pointed regularly ־ֵי, but not so in the case of the *singular* suffixes, namely, twice ־ֶי, twice ־ַי, once ־ָי.

4. Hence, to add pronominal suffixes to *plural masculine* nouns, the plural ending ־ִים must first be removed, and then the suffix, as given in the table, which is provided with the necessary י of the masculine plural, is affixed.

By a strange anomaly, feminine plural nouns retain their femi-

nine ending (וֹת), and also take the masculine plural construct ending as part of the pronominal suffix, thus:

בְּרָכוֹת + ֵ֫י + נוּ = בִּרְכוֹתֵ֫ינוּ, "our blessings."

5. Dual nouns take the suffixes of plural nouns.

6. The ending ָה of feminine singular nouns must be removed and ַת substituted whenever a pronominal suffix is added.

7. The first person suffix of plural nouns (ַי) is the masculine plural construct ending (ֵי) with the original Páθaḥ instead of Ṣērê, plus the pronominal suffix of the first person (ִי) which has been absorbed in the י of ַי, and therefore does not appear, thus:

ִי + ַי = ַי.

i. Points to be observed in appending Pronominal Suffixes

1. Determine to which of the four classes the word belongs.
2. Mark gutturals and unchangeable vowels.
3. Note whether the *word* is singular or plural.
4. Note whether the *suffix* is to be singular or plural.
5. Note whether the suffix is ְכֶם or ְכֶן.
6. Note whether the word has the ending ָה.

Then apply the rules for inflection of the four classes of nouns respectively.

j. TABLE OF NOUNS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

UNCHANGEABLE		Class I	Class I, fem.	Class II	Class II, gutt.	Class III	Class IV
סוּס		דָּבָר	בְּרָכָה	מֶ֫לֶךְ	פֹּ֫עַל	כֹּהֵן,	רֹעֶה
"horse"		"word"	"blessing"	"king"	"work"	"priest"	"shepherd"
סוּסִי	my horse	דְּבָרִי	בִּרְכָתִי	מַלְכִּי	פָּעֳלִי	כֹּהֲנִי	רֹעִי
סוּסְךָ	thy (m.) horse	דְּבָרְךָ*	בִּרְכָתְךָ*	מַלְכְּךָ	פָּעָלְךָ †	כֹּהַנְךָ	רֹעֲךָ
סוּסֵךְ	thy (f.) horse	דְּבָרֵךְ	בִּרְכָתֵךְ	מַלְכֵּךְ	פָּעֳלֵךְ	כֹּהֲנֵךְ	רֹעֵךְ
סוּסוֹ	his horse	דְּבָרוֹ	בִּרְכָתוֹ	מַלְכּוֹ	פָּעֳלוֹ	כֹּהֲנוֹ	רֹעוֹ
סוּסָהּ	her horse	דְּבָרָהּ	בִּרְכָתָהּ	מַלְכָּהּ	פָּעֳלָהּ	כֹּהֲנָהּ	רֹעָהּ
סוּסֵ֫נוּ	our horse	דְּבָרֵ֫נוּ	בִּרְכָתֵ֫נוּ	מַלְכֵּ֫נוּ	פָּעֳלֵ֫נוּ	כֹּהֲנֵ֫נוּ	רֹעֵ֫נוּ
סוּסְכֶם	your (m.) horse	דִּבְרְכֶם	בִּרְכַתְכֶם	מַלְכְּכֶם	פָּעָלְכֶם	כֹּהַנְכֶם	רֹעֲכֶם
סוּסְכֶן	your (f.) horse	דִּבְרְכֶן	בִּרְכַתְכֶן	מַלְכְּכֶן	פָּעָלְכֶן	כֹּהַנְכֶן	רֹעֲכֶן
סוּסָם	their (m.) horse	דְּבָרָם	בִּרְכָתָם	מַלְכָּם	פָּעֳלָם	כֹּהֲנָם	רֹעָם
סוּסָן	their (f.) horse	דְּבָרָן	בִּרְכָתָן	מַלְכָּן	פָּעֳלָן	כֹּהֲנָן	רֹעָן
סוּסַי	my horses	דְּבָרַי	בִּרְכוֹתַי	מְלָכַי	פְּעָלַי	כֹּהֲנַי	רֹעַי
סוּסֶ֫יךָ	thy (m.) horses	דְּבָרֶ֫יךָ	בִּרְכוֹתֶ֫יךָ	מְלָכֶ֫יךָ	פְּעָלֶ֫יךָ	כֹּהֲנֶ֫יךָ	רֹעֶ֫יךָ
סוּסַ֫יִךְ	thy (f.) horses	דְּבָרַ֫יִךְ	בִּרְכוֹתַ֫יִךְ	מְלָכַ֫יִךְ	פְּעָלַ֫יִךְ	כֹּהֲנַ֫יִךְ	רֹעַ֫יִךְ
סוּסָיו	his horses	דְּבָרָיו	בִּרְכוֹתָיו	מְלָכָיו	פְּעָלָיו	כֹּהֲנָיו	רֹעָיו
סוּסֶ֫יהָ	her horses	דְּבָרֶ֫יהָ	בִּרְכוֹתֶ֫יהָ	מְלָכֶ֫יהָ	פְּעָלֶ֫יהָ	כֹּהֲנֶ֫יהָ	רֹעֶ֫יהָ
סוּסֵ֫ינוּ	our horses	דְּבָרֵ֫ינוּ	בִּרְכוֹתֵ֫ינוּ	מְלָכֵ֫ינוּ	פְּעָלֵ֫ינוּ	כֹּהֲנֵ֫ינוּ	רֹעֵ֫ינוּ
סוּסֵיכֶם	your (m.) horses	דִּבְרֵיכֶם	בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶם	מַלְכֵיכֶם	פָּעֳלֵיכֶם	כֹּהֲנֵיכֶם	רֹעֵיכֶם
סוּסֵיכֶן	your (f.) horses	דִּבְרֵיכֶן	בִּרְכוֹתֵיכֶן	מַלְכֵיכֶן	פָּעֳלֵיכֶן	כֹּהֲנֵיכֶן	רֹעֵיכֶן
סוּסֵיהֶם	their (m.) horses	דִּבְרֵיהֶם	בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶם	מַלְכֵיהֶם	פָּעֳלֵיהֶם	כֹּהֲנֵיהֶם	רֹעֵיהֶם
סוּסֵיהֶן	their (f.) horses	דִּבְרֵיהֶן	בִּרְכוֹתֵיהֶן	מַלְכֵיהֶן	פָּעֳלֵיהֶן	כֹּהֲנֵיהֶן	רֹעֵיהֶן

* The suffix ךְָ, with words of Class I, is treated as though it had but one syllable, and thus it is the first syllable of דָּבָר, for instance, that now falls in the antepretone, and is shortened in accordance with the Nominal Law. † pọ-ʻo-l·-xā from פָּעָלְךָ.

Written Exercise

I. Inflect, with pronominal suffixes:

אֲדָמָה "ground," בַּ֫עַל "lord," מַטֶּה "staff."

II. Translate:

A

בְּשַׂרְכֶם׃ יָדַי׃ שְׂפָתָיו׃ יְדֵיהֶן׃ לְבָבֵ֫נוּ׃ מִבְּשָׂרִי׃ בִּרְכָתְךָ׃
דְּבָרוֹ׃ דִּבְרֵיכֶם׃ בִּרְכוֹתֵ֫ינוּ׃ אַרְצָם׃ וַרְעֵךְ׃ עֶשְׂבִּי׃ מַלְכָּהּ׃
סִפְרוֹ׃ סִפְרֵיהֶם׃ שָׁרְשִׁי׃ שָׁרְשֶׁ֫יךָ׃ פִּשְׁתֵּ֫נוּ׃ נַעֲרוֹ׃ מַקֶּלְךָ׃
פְּנֵיהֶם׃ נַעַרְכֶם׃ אַרְצֵךְ׃ בִּרְכַתְכֶן׃ נְעָרַ֫יִךְ׃

B

Note. — Nouns with pronominal suffixes do not take the article.

My book [158]. Your (m.) heart [116]. My prophets [146]. His king [131]. His kings. Your queen [131 fem.]. Your queens. Her lad [149]. Her lads. Our boy [95]. Our boys. Their land [25]. His flax [178]. To my horse [156]. He gave [154] my staff [139] to his servant [160]. I shall write [113] his words [53] in [32] my books [158]. Who [127] killed [184] their kings. His kindness [86] (is) great [47].

Oral Exercise

Pronominal Suffixes of Nouns

[2i]עֶשְׂבִּי׃ [2a]מַלְכָּהּ׃ [2i]סִפְרָן׃ [2i]סִפְרֵיהֶם׃ [2o]שָׁרְשִׁי׃ [2o]שָׁרְשֶׁיךָ׃
[2i]פִּשְׁתֵּנוּ׃ [2a]נַעֲרוֹ׃ [3]מַקֶּלְךָ׃ [1]פְּנֵיהֶם׃ [2e]נַעַרְכֶם׃ [2a]אַרְצֵךְ׃ [1]בִּרְכַתְכֶן׃
[2a]נְעָרַיִךְ׃ אֱלֹהֵינוּ׃ לִי׃ בְּךָ׃ בָּם׃ [1]לְבַבְכֶם׃ [1]לְבְבוֹתֵיכֶם׃
[2o]חָכְמַתְכֶם׃ [1]בְּשַׂרְכֶם׃ [1]מְקוֹמָהּ׃ [1]שְׂפָתֶיךָ׃ [1]לְבָבֵנוּ׃ [3]אוֹיִבְכֶם׃
[1]מִדְּבָרוֹ׃ [1]מִדְּבַרְכֶם׃ [2a]נַפְשׁוֹתֵיהֶן׃ [2a]נַפְשָׁם׃ [2e]דְּרָכֶיךָ׃ [2i]חֶלְבֵּיהֶם׃
[1]בִּרְכָתָהּ׃ [1]דְּבַרְכֶן׃ [1]דְּבָרוֹ׃ [1]דְּבָרֵינוּ׃ [1]דִּבְרֵיכֶם׃ [2e]מַלְכְּךָ׃
[2a]מַלְכֵּיךְ׃ [2o]פָּעָלְךָ׃ [2o]פָּעֳלוֹ׃ [1.4]שָׂדֵהוּ׃ [1.4]שָׂדְךָ׃ [4]מִקְנוֹ׃ [1.4]עָלֶיהָ׃
[2o]פָּעֳלֵיהֶם׃ [2a]נְעָרַיִךְ׃

LESSON XXVIII

THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF VERBS

a. *Singular Suffixes*

	With the Perfect			With the Imperfect and Imperative		
1 *p. c.*	ַ֫נִי	á-nî	me	ֶ֫נִי	é-nî	me
2 *p. m.*	ְךָ	·-χā	thee	ְךָ	·-χā	thee
2 *p. f.*	ֵךְ	ēχ	thee	ֵךְ	ēχ	thee
3 *p. m.*	ו *or* ָ֫הוּ	ô *or* á-hû	him	ֵ֫הוּ	ē-hû	him
3 *p. f.*	ָהּ	āh	her	ֶ֫הָ	é-hā	her

Plural Suffixes

1 *p. c.*	ָ֫נוּ	á-nû	us	ֵ֫נוּ	é-nû	us
2 *p. m.*	ְכֶם	·-χem	you	ְכֶם	·-χem	you
2 *p. f.*	ְכֶן	·-χen	you	ְכֶן	·-χen	you
3 *p. m.*	ָם	ām	them	ֵם	ēm	them
3 *p. f.*	ָן	ān	them	ֵן	ēn	them

Note. — The first vowel of a suffix is lost when the verb ends in a vowel, thus:

קְטָלוּם "they killed them."

One exception:

ַ֫נִי + קְטַלְתָּ = קְטַלְתַּ֫נִי, not קְטַלְתָּ֫נִי.

b. These suffixes express the object of the verb.

c. The object, when pronominal, may also (less usually) be expressed by means of a nominal suffix added to the sign of the definite accusative **אֶת**, which, with a suffix, becomes **אֹת**, thus:

אֹתִי, אֹתְךָ "me," "thee."

d. General Rules for adding Verbal Pronominal Suffixes

1. The Perfect of active verbs and the Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative of stative verbs (*i.e.* verbs that have Páθaḥ as the vowel of the second syllable of the Imperfect) follow the analogy of nouns of Class I, that is, pretone long, antepretone extra-short, thus:

ו + קָטַל = קְטָלוֹ “he killed him.”

2. The Imperfect of active verbs and those forms of the derived stems which have Ṣērê in the last syllable follow the analogy of words of Class III, shortening the vowel of the final syllable to Š·wā; when this brings two vocal Š·wās together, and the shortened vowel was Ḥṓlem, the first Š·wā becomes Qā́meṣ Ḥāṭûφ. Thus:

ֵם + יִקְטֹל = יִקְטְלֵם		he will kill them,
ְךָ + יִשְׁמֹר = יִשְׁמָרְךָ	yiš-mo-r·-χā	he will keep thee.

3. The Imperative second singular masculine of active verbs and the Infinitives construct of both active and stative verbs follow the analogy of nouns of Class II, a short vowel appearing under the first radical. This vowel is *o* for Infinitives in *ō*, and *i* for Infinitives in *a*.

   Unlike segholates, the first syllable is generally *open* (except in the case of the *Infinitive* with the suffixes ךָ, כֶם, כֶן). Thus:

קָטְלֵנִי	qo-ṭ·-lē-nî	kill (thou) me.
בְּכָתְבוֹ	b·-χo-θ·-βô	in his writing (*inf. const.*).
but		
בְּכָתְבְךָ	b·-χoθ-b·-χā	in thy writing.

4. The Infinitive construct takes the *nominal* form of the suffixes, not the verbal, save in the case of the suffix of the first per-

son; this will be *nominal* (ִי) to express the *subject*, and *verbal* to express the *object*, thus:

שָׁמְרִי	šo-m·-rî	my watching
שָׁמְרֵנִי	šo-m·-ré-nî	to watch me

e. The following scheme embodies the above rules (*d*):

	Active	*Stative*
Like Nouns of Class I,	Perfect	Perfect
Like Nouns of Class III,	Imperfect	Imperfect
Like Nouns of Class II,	Imperative	Imperative
	Infinitive	Infinitive

f. Remarks.—

1. קָטְלָה "she killed," before any suffix, changes ה to ת, as in feminine nouns.
2. קָטַלְתְּ "thou (f.) killedst," before it can take a suffix, must be changed to קְטַלְתִּי, the final Š·wâ becoming ִי, which is the original final vowel of this form.
3. קְטַלְתֶּם, קְטַלְתֶּן "ye killed," before they can take a suffix, must be changed to קְטַלְתּוּ.
4. The Imperfect, in certain cases, inserts a syllable, נֶ "en," between the verb and the suffix. This is called the *energetic* nûn, but has no special significance. The nûn is generally assimilated to the consonant of the suffix, thus:

יִקְטְלֶנּוּ	(from יִקְטְלֶנְהוּ)	he will kill him
יִקְטְלֶךָּ	(-lek-kā)	he will kill thee

5. תִּקְטֹלְנָה, before it can take a suffix, must be changed to תִּקְטְלוּ.

6. The Infinitive construct, with the suffixes ךָ◌ְ, כֶם◌ְ, or כֶן◌ְ, may follow the analogy either of Class II or Class III in nouns, thus:

קׇטְלְךָ qoṭ-l·-χā *or* קְטׇלְךָ q·-ṭo-l·-χā.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

שְׁמַרְתִּיךָ׃ וּשְׁמָרוֹ׃ וַיִּשְׁמְרֵנִי׃ שְׁמַרְתַּנִי׃ שָׁמְרֵנִי׃
וּלְשָׁמְרָהּ׃ לְשָׁמְרְךָ׃ וְאֶשְׁמְרֶנָּה׃ וַיַּלְבִּשֵׁנִי׃

II

And he will kill[184] me. And he killed him. To kill thee (m.). Ye (m.) have killed him.

Oral Exercise

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES OF VERBS

קְטַלְתַּנִי׃ קְטָלַנִי׃ קָטְלִי׃ קְטְלַנִי׃ כְּתָבְךָ׃ קָטְלֵךְ׃ קְטָלְךָ׃
קְטָלוֹ׃ קְטָלַתְנִי׃ קְטָלַתְנוּ׃ קְטַלְתִּינוּ׃ קְטָלְתַם׃ קְטַלְתָּהּ׃ קְטַלְתּוֹ׃
קְטַלְתִּיכָם׃ קְטָלוּנוּ׃ קְטַלְתִּים׃ קְטַלְנוּהָ׃ קְטַלְתּוּנִי׃ קְטָלְךָ׃
קָטְלוֹ׃ קָטְלֵהוּ׃ קָטְלֵם׃ יִקְטְלֵנִי׃ יַלְבִּשֵׁנִי׃ יִקְטָלְךָ׃ יַלְבֶּשְׁךָ׃
יִקְטְלֵם׃ יִקְטָלְכֶם׃ קְטַלְתּוּהוּ׃ יִקְטְלוּנִי׃ יִקְטְלוּהָ׃ יִקְטְלֵךְ׃
יִקְטְלֶנּוּ׃ יִקְטְלֶנָּה׃ קָטְלְכֶם׃

LESSON XXIX

THE STEMS OF THE VERB

a. There are seven Stems to the Verb (not so correctly called conjugations).

I The Ground Stem, active or stative.	III The Intensive Stem, active.	VI The Causative Stem, active.
. . . .	IV The Intensive Stem, passive.	VII The Causative Stem, passive.
II The Reflexive (or Passive) of the Ground Stem.	V The Intensive Stem, reflexive.	. . . .

b. The ground stem (cf. Less. XV–XVIII) is called *Qal* (*i.e.* "light") because it presents the verb in its simplest form.

The other stems are derived from the ground stem, and may be designated either by number, as above, or by the corresponding forms of the verb פָּעַל "to do" (which was used as a paradigm by the older grammarians), or by the corresponding forms of the verb קָטַל "to kill" (the verb now generally used as a paradigm).

c. TABLE

Stems	Name from Verb פָּעַל	Name from Verb קָטַל	Characteristic Marks
I The Ground Stem (Qal).			
II The Reflexive (or Passive) of the Ground Stem,	נִפְעַל Niφ-ʿal	נִקְטַל Niq-ṭal	Prefix נ and הִנְ.
III The Intensive Stem, Active,	פִּעֵל Pi[ʿ]-ʿēl	קִטֵּל Qiṭ-ṭēl	Doubling 2d Radical.
IV The Intensive Stem, Passive,	פֻּעַל Pu[ʿ]-ʿal	קֻטַּל Quṭ-ṭal	Doubling 2d Radical.
V The Intensive Stem, Reflexive,	הִתְפַּעֵל Hiθ-pa[ʿ]-ʿēl	הִתְקַטֵּל Hiθ-qaṭ-ṭēl	Doubling 2d Radical. Prefix הִתְ.
VI The Causative Stem, Active,	הִפְעִיל Hiφ-ʿîl	הִקְטִיל Hiq-ṭîl	Prefix הִ.
VII The Causative Stem, Passive,	הָפְעַל Hoφ-ʿal	הָקְטַל Hoq-ṭal	Prefix הָ.

Remarks. —

d. The meaning of any stem in relation to the ground stem must be ascertained from the lexicon, but, in general:

The Niqṭal (II) = passive or reflexive of the Qal.
The Qiṭṭel (III) = to do often or intensely the act expressed by the Qal.
The Hiqṭîl (VI) = to cause to do the act expressed by the Qal.

e. Since the first letter of פָּעַל is פּ (Pê), the second ע (ʿáyin), the third ל (Lámeð), it is the custom to call the first letter of any verb its Pê, the second its ʿáyin, and the third its Lámeð. Thus:

אָמַר is called a Pê ʾáleφ verb (written פ״א), *i.e.* a verb whose first letter is an ʾáleφ.
שָׁלַח is a Lámeð guttural verb, *i.e.* one whose last letter is a guttural, etc.

f. Stem II: Niφʿal or Niqṭal: The Reflexive or Passive of the Ground Stem

Note. — The Niqṭal and all the derived stems take the same afformatives and preformatives to express tense, person, number, and gender as the Qal. Hence, when the Qal is known by heart, it is necessary only to learn the distinctive or clue forms of a given derived stem in order to be able to form the entire stem.

g. The clue forms of a stem comprise the first or top form of the Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative, together with the first form in each case that has a vocalic affix, and the first that has a consonantal affix, also the two Infinitives and the Participle,— about twelve in all. These will be found marked with * in the Tables of Paradigms.

h. CHARACTERISTIC OR CLUE FORMS OF STEM II

Pf. sg. 3 *m.*	נִקְטַל	*Impf. sg.* 3 *m.*	יִקָּטֵל	*Imperat. sg. m.*	הִקָּטֵל
3 *f.*	נִקְטְלָה	3 *f.*	——תִּ	*f.*	הִקָּטְלִי
2 *m.*	נִקְטַלְתָּ	2 *m.*	——תִּ	*pl. m.*	הִ——וּ
2 *f.*	תְּ——	2 *f.*	תִּקָּטְלִי	*f.*	הִקָּטַלְנָה
1 *c.*	תִּי——	1 *c.*	——אֶ		

Pf. pl. 3 *c.*	——וּ	*Impf. pl.* 3 *m.*	יִ——וּ	*Inf. const.*	הִקָּטֵל
2 *m.*	——תֶּם	3 *f.*	תִּקָּטַלְנָה	*abs.*	הִקָּטֹל
2 *f.*	——תֶּן	2 *m.*	תִּ——וּ		נִקְטֹל
1 *c.*	——נוּ	2 *f.*	תִּ——נָה		
		1 *c.*	נִ——	*Partic.*	נִקְטָל

i. Remarks. —

1. The Perfect and the Participle and one form of the Infinitive Absolute prefix נִ, which forms a closed syllable with the first radical.
2. The Infinitive Construct, one form of the Infinitive Absolute, and the Imperative prefix הִ, and double the first radical (really הִן with נ assimilated).
3. The Imperfect doubles the first radical. (This is due to loss of ה and assimilation of נ: יִקָּטֵל = יְהִנְקָטֵל.)
4. The vowels of the clue forms, so far as they differ from those of the Qal, must be carefully noted.

Written Exercise

Translate:

I

יִלָּחֵם׃ נִמֹּל׃ הִשָּׁמֵר׃ הִלָּחֲמוּ׃ אֶשָּׁמְרָה׃ נִשָּׁפֵט׃ נִשְׁפַּטְתִּי׃

II

They (m.) will be counted [157]. Thou (m.) wilt take heed [213]. Take ye (m.) heed. O let me be killed [184].

LESSON XXX

STEMS III, IV, V: QIṬṬĒL, QUṬṬAL, HIΘQAṬṬĒL: THE INTENSIVES — ACTIVE, PASSIVE, AND REFLEXIVE

a. CLUE FORMS

			Qiṭṭēl	Quṭṭal	Hiθqaṭṭēl
Pf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִתְקַטֵּל
		3 *f.*	קִטְּלָה	קֻטְּלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה
		2 *m.*	קִטַּלְתָּ	קֻטַּלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יִתְקַטֵּל
		3 *f.*			
		2 *m.*			
		2 *f.*	תְּקַטְּלִי	תְּקֻטְּלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי
		1 *c.*			
	pl.	3 *m.*			
		3 *f.*	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה
		2 *m.*			
		2 *f.*			
		1 *c.*			
Imperat.	*sg.*	*m.*	קַטֵּל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל
		f.	קַטְּלִי		הִתְקַטְּלִי
	pl.	*m.*			
		f.	קַטֵּלְנָה		הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה
Inf. const.			קַטֵּל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל
abs.			{ קַטֵּל / קַטֹּל }	קֻטֹּל	הִתְקַטֵּל
Partic.			מְקַטֵּל	מְקֻטָּל	מִתְקַטֵּל

b. Remarks.—

1. The distinguishing characteristic of all intensive forms is the doubling of the middle radical.
2. In the Imperfects III and IV, the Š·wā in the first syllable is to be noted.
3. In V, when the verb begins with one of the sibilants ס, שׁ, שׂ, the ת of the preformative הִתְ changes place with the sibilant, thus:

   הִשְׁתַּמֵּר, not הִתְשַׁמֵּר.

   If the verb begin with צ, the ת changes place with it, and becomes ט, thus:

   הִצְטַדֵּק, not הִתְצַדֵּק.

   If the verb begin with ד, ט, or ת, the ת of the preformative is assimilated, thus:

   מִדַּבֵּר, not מִתְדַּבֵּר, הִטַּמֵּא, not הִתְטַמֵּא.

Written Exercise

Translate: Tell[157] thou (m.). Consecrating[182]–oneself. I have walked[59]. Ye (f.) will consecrate them (m.). They told. We will break-in-pieces[204]. Seek[42] ye (f.) We will make-atonement[110]. Let them consecrate. O let me seek.

LESSON XXXI

STEMS VI AND VII: HIQṬÎL AND HOQṬAL: THE CAUSATIVES —ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

CLUE FORMS

		Hiqṭîl	Hoqṭal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל
	3 *f.*	הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטְלָה
	2 *m.*	הִקְטַלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ

			Hiqṭîl	Hoqṭal
Impf.	*sg.*	3 *m.*	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל
		3 *f.*		
		2 *m.*		
		2 *f.*	תַּקְטִילִי	תָּקְטְלִי
		1 *c.*		
	pl.	3 *m.*		
		3 *f.*	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה
		2 *m.*		
		2 *f.*		
		1 *c.*		
Imperat.	*sg.*	*m.*	הַקְטֵל	wanting
		f.	הַקְטִילִי	
	pl.	*m.*		
		f.	הַקְטֵלְנָה ·	
Inf. const.			הַקְטִיל	wanting
abs.			הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל
Partic.			מַקְטִיל	מָקְטָל

b. REMARKS. —

1. In the Imperfect, the characteristic ה of the stem is merged in the tense preformative, יַקְטִיל shortened from יְהַקְטִיל (cf. the Niqṭal Imperfect, Less. XXIX, *i*, 3).
2. The Jussive of the Hiqṭîl differs from the ordinary Imperfect in the forms without afformatives, the *î* of the last syllable being changed to *ē*; thus:

יַקְטֵל "let him cause to kill," תַּקְטֵל "let her cause to kill."

With a suffix the *î* reappears, thus:

יַקְדִּישֵׁם "let him consecrate them."

The same is true, in the Imperative singular masculine, with a suffix, thus:

הַקְדִּישֵׁהוּ "consecrate him."

3. When Wāw Consecutive is used with the Hiqṭîl, it is prefixed to the jussive form (see Less. XVII, *e*); thus:

וַיַּקְטֵל "and he caused to kill."

Written Exercise

Translate: He will divide[33] the earth[25]. Let him divide it (masc.). Divide (thou, *m.*). Do not (thou, *m.*) divide. O let me divide. And he divided. And they caused him to be king[130] (hiφ.).

Oral Exercise

The Stems of קָטַל.

קִטלתן תְקטלי קַטלנה נקטלתם הקטלו הָקטלתְ יקטֵל התקטלנה
התקטלנו התקטלתָ קטוּל הקטלה אקטיל הָקטלתם הקטל יתקטל
יקטילו הקטילה הקטלי תקטלנה קֻטלנו תְקַטל מָקטל הקטילו
התקטלנה נקטיל תתקטל תתקטלו מקטיל נקֻטל נִקטלה קֳטלו
אֲקַטל אתקטל תקטילי נקטלתי תקטלו נתקטל מתקטל התקטלתם
הקטלנה נִקטלו קֻטלתי יִקטל נקְטָל הָקטלנו נקטלתי קטלי נקטלתם
קָטלתְ יִקטלו יְקֻטלו יקטלו הִקטלתם קְטל קִטלה נקטלנו הִקטלתי
תתקטלי תקטיל יַקטל

LESSON XXXII

THE IRREGULAR VERBS

Pê Guttural Verbs

a. By irregular verbs are meant such as differ in inflection from the strong or regular verbs, such as קָטַל, either because of the presence of gutturals and weak letters, or because of containing two radicals only instead of three.

b. TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS

A. Guttural Verbs.	*A* 1.	Pê Guttural		עָמַד	to stand
	A 2.	ʕáyin Guttural		שָׁחַט	to slay
				בֵּרֵךְ (Qittēl)	to bless
	A 3.	Lámeδ Guttural		שָׁלַח	to send
B. Biliteral Verbs.	*B* 1.	Double ʕáyin	(ע״ע)	סַב	to go around
	B 2.	ʕáyin *û*	(ע״ו)	קוּם	to stand
	B 3.	ʕáyin *î*	(ע״י)	בִּין	to understand
C. Weak Verbs.	*C* 1.	Pê ʔáleφ	(פ״א)	אָכַל	to eat
	C 2.	Pê Wāw	(פ״ו)	יָשַׁב	to sit
	C 3.	Pê Yôδ	(פ״י)	יָטַב	to be good
	C 4.	Pê Nûn	(פ״ן)	נָגַשׁ	to approach
	C 5.	Lámeδ ʔáleφ	(ל״א)	מָצָא	to find
	C 6.	Lámeδ Hê	(ל״ה)	גָּלָה	to uncover

NOTE.—Verbs פ״ו are always פ״י in the Qal perfect.

c. ## *A* 1. Pê Guttural Verbs

Type: עָמַד "to stand"

CLUE FORMS

(Namely, the forms whose pointing differs from that of the corresponding forms of קָטַל. When there are more than one exhibiting the same characteristic only the first is given. Thus the Qal perfect plural עֲמַדְתֶּם is given; it is understood that the following form, the second feminine, is pointed in the same way עֲמַדְתֶּן.)

		Qal	Niφ.	Hiφ.	Hoφ.
Pf.	*sg.* 3		נֶעֱמַד	הֶעֱמִיד	הָעֳמַד
	3		נֶעֶמְדָה		
	2		nẹ-ʿe-m·-δā(h)		
	2				
	1				
	pl. 3				
	2	עֲמַדְתֶּם			
	2				
	1				
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יַעֲמֹד	יֵעָמֵד	יַעֲמִיד	יָעֳמַד
	3				
	2				
	2	תַּעַמְדִי			
	1	אֶעֱמֹד			
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	עֲמֹד	הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמֵד	
	f.	עִמְדִי			
	pl. m.				
	f.				
Inf. const.			הֵעָמֵד		
abs.			נַעֲמֹד, הֵעָמֹד		
Partic.			נֶעֱמָד	מַעֲמִיד	מָעֳמָד

d. Remarks. —

1. Gutturals take composite rather than simple Š·wā; hence עֲמַדְתֶּם, not עְמַדְתֶּם; נֶעֱמַד not נִעְמַד (the ֶ under נ, in place of ִ, is due to the vicinity of the guttural, cf. the Hiφîl Perfect).
2. Gutturals cannot be doubled; hence יַעֲמֹד, not יַעְּמֹד.
3. Notice the result of the coming together of two vocal Š·wās, thus: נֶעֶמְדָה, from נֶעֱמְדָה, so תַּעַמְדִי.
4. In most פ״ח verbs, the ח, though a guttural, takes silent Š·wā, thus:

   יַחְתֹּם "he will seal," נֶחְתַּם Niφal Perfect.
5. With stative verbs, פ״ח, like חָכַם "to be wise," חָזַק "to be strong," the Qal Imperfects are יֶחְכַּם, יֶחֱזַק.
6. The Intensive stems are regular.

Written Exercise

Translate: The wise[81] man[14] will stand[168]. And the boys[95] stood on[164] the ground[5]. And the wicked[196] kings[131] of the earth[25] dreamed[84]. The queens[131 fem.] of the earth will be strong[78] in[32] my ways[54].

LESSON XXXIII

A 2. ʿÁyin Guttural Verbs

Types: שָׁחַט "to slay," בֵּרַךְ "to bless"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qit.	Qut.	Hiθqat.
Pf.	*sg.* 3			בֵּרַךְ	בֹּרַךְ	הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	3	שָׁחֲטָה	נִשְׁחֲטָה			
	2			בֵּרַכְתָּ		
	2					
	1					

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiϑqaṭ.
Pf.	*pl.* 3	שָׁחֲטוּ				
	2			בֵּרַכְתֶּם	בֹּרַכְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
	2					
	1					
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יִשְׁחַט		יְבָרֵךְ	יְבֹרַךְ	
	3					יִתְבָּרֵךְ
	2					
	2	תִּשְׁחֲטִי	תִּשָּׁחֲטִי			
	1					
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	שְׁחַט		בָּרֵךְ	wanting	הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	f.	שַׁחֲטִי	הִשָּׁחֲטִי			
	pl. m.					
	f.					
Inf. const.		שְׁחֹט		בָּרֵךְ	wanting	
abs.						
Partic.				מְבָרֵךְ	מְבֹרָךְ	מִתְבָּרֵךְ

b. Remarks. —

1. The guttural prefers compound Š·wā, hence שָׁחֲטוּ, not שָׁחְטוּ.
2. The guttural prefers the sound of *a*; hence יִשְׁחַט, not יִשְׁחֹט. So in the Imperative, שְׁחַט, not שְׁחֹט; the feminine שַׁחֲטִי is from שְׁחֲטִי, just as קִטְלִי is from קְטְלִי (cf. Less. VIII, *e*).
3. Gutturals and ר cannot be doubled; hence בֵּרֵךְ, not בִּרֵּךְ; בֹּרַךְ, not בֻּרַּךְ. (The reason ברך is used as type in the intensive stems is that, in verbs ע״ח and ע״ה, the Dāγēš forte is implied, and the preceding vowel, therefore, is not lengthened; thus: שִׁחֵט ši[ḥ]-ḥēṭ, שֻׁחַט šu[ḥ]-ḥaṭ.)

The Qiṭṭēl of נָחַם is נִחַם ni[ḥ]-ḥam "to comfort," with *a* instead of *ē* in the last syllable because of the preceding guttural. The Niqṭal of נחם is also נִחַם (for נִנְחַם).

Written Exercise

Translate: And the good[88] priests[107] blessed[44] the boys[95] of the people[167]. And they cried[71] to[118] him, saying (לֵאמֹר lit. "to say"), Drive[51] out our enemies[18]. The kings[131] will serve[218] your Baals[40].

LESSON XXXIV

A 3. Lāmed Guttural Verbs

a. **Type: שָׁלַח "to send"**

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiθqaṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perfect	*Sg.* 3			שִׁלַּח		הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	
	3							
	2							
	2	שָׁלַחַתְּ	נִשְׁלַחַתְּ	שִׁלַּחַתְּ	שֻׁלַּחַתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַתְּ	הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	הָשְׁלַחַתְּ
	1							
	Pl. 3							
	2							
	2							
	1							
Imperfect	*Sg.* 3	יִשְׁלַח	יִשָּׁלַח	יְשַׁלַּח		יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יַשְׁלִיחַ	
	3							
	2							
	2							
	1							
	Pl. 3							
	3	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה		תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה		תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה	תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	
	2							
	2							
	1							

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiθqaṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Imperative	*Sg. m.*	שְׁלַח	חִשָּׁלַח	שַׁלַּח	wanting	הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הַשְׁלַח	wanting
	f.						הַשְׁלִיחִי	
	Pl. m.							
	f.			שַׁלַּחְנָה				
Infinitive	*const.*	שְׁלֹחַ	הִשָּׁלַח	שַׁלַּח		הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הַשְׁלִיחַ	
	abs.	שָׁלוֹחַ	נִשְׁלוֹחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ			הַשְׁלֵחַ	הָשְׁלֵחַ
Participle		שֹׁלֵחַ שָׁלוּחַ		מְשַׁלֵּחַ		מִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ	מַשְׁלִיחַ	

b. Remarks. —

1. Páθaḥ furtive must intervene between a final guttural and any other preceding long vowel save Qámeṣ; hence מְשַׁלֵּחַ, not מְשַׁלֵּח; הַשְׁלִיחַ, not הִשְׁלִיח.
2. The final guttural prefers Páθaḥ to Ḥólem or Ṣērê; hence יִשְׁלַח, not יִשְׁלֹח; שַׁלַּח, not שַׁלֵּח, etc. Note, therefore, that the clue form of the Imperfects of all stems, except Hiqṭîl, has Páθaḥ as the vowel of second radical.
3. The guttural, by exception, takes simple Š·wā (thus, שָׁלַחְתָּ), save in the Perfect singular second person feminine of all the stems, in these a helping Páθaḥ is found instead. This does not cause the removal of the Dāγēš lene in the final ת; hence שָׁלַחַתְּ šā-lá-ḥ(a)t for שָׁלַחְתְּ.

Written Exercise

Translate: Thy word [53] shall not be forgotten [206]. In the day [91] of his being anointed [142 (niq. inf. c.)]. He caused thee to hear [210] his words, and caused thee to write [112] them in thy books [158]. And he fought [119] all [108] that day [91] that (Wāw sub. Less. XVII, *h*) I might send [207] thee.

Oral Exercise

The Guttural Verbs

הַעֲמִיד הָעֳמַד עֲמֹד הַעֲמֵד נֵעָמֵד תָּעֳמְדִי אֶעֱמַד נֶעֱמַד עֲמֹד עָמְדִי נָעֳמַד
נָעֳמַד יַעַמְדוּ יָחוֹק נֹחַק הָעֳמַדְתָּ שַׁחַט שָׁחֹט שֹׁחֵטְתְּ נִשְׁחֲטוּ יִשָּׁחֵט
יְבָרֵךְ נִבְרַךְ הִתְבָּרְכִי אֲבָרֵךְ שַׁחֲטוּ שָׁחֹט נִשְׁחָט מְבֹרָךְ שָׁלַחְתְּ שִׁלְחוּ
נִשְׁלַח נִשָּׁלֵחַ יְשַׁלַּח תְּשֻׁלְּחִי אֶשְׁתַּלַּח מִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ מְשֻׁלָּח מְשַׁלֵּחַ הַשְׁלִיחַ
הִשְׁלַחְתְּ נִשְׁלַח תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה נִשְׁלְחָה הִשְׁתַּלַּח הַשְׁלַח שַׁלַּחְנָה אֶשָּׁלַח שְׁלֹחַ
שָׁלוֹחַ שָׁלֻחַ מַשְׁלִיחַ

LESSON XXXV

Biliteral Verbs: *B* 1. Double ʿÁyin (ע״ע)

Type: סַב (סָבַב) "to go around"

Note. — These verbs are called "double ʿáyin" because the second radical (originally final) is repeated.

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qit.	Qut.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perfect	*Sg.* 3	סַב or סָבַב	נָסַב	סוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	הֵסֵב	הוּסַב
	3	סַבָּה or סָבְבָה	נָסַבָּה	סוֹבְבָה		הֵסַבָּה	הוּסַבָּה
	2	סַבּוֹתָ	נְסַבּוֹתָ	סוֹבַבְתָּ		הֲסִבּוֹתָ	הוּסַבּוֹתָ
	2						
	1						
	Pl. 3	סַבּוּ or סָבְבוּ					
	2	סַבּוֹתֶם					
	2						
	1						

		Qal		Niq.	Qit.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Imperfect	Sg. 3	יָסֹב	יִסֹּב	יִסַּב	יְסוֹבֵב	יְסוֹבַב	יָסֵב	יוּסַב
	3							
	2						תָּסֵבִּי	
	2	תָּסֹבִּי	תִּסְּבִי	תִּסַּבִּי				
	1	אָסֹב	אֶסֹּב					
	Pl. 3							
	3	תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסֹּבְנָה	תִּסַּבֶּינָה			תְּסִבֶּינָה	תוּסַבֶּינָה
	2							
	2							
	1							
Imperative	Sg. m.	סֹב			סוֹבֵב	wanting	הָסֵב	wanting
	f.	סֹבִּי						
	Pl. m.							
	f.	סֻבֶּינָה						
Participle		סֹבֵב		נָסָב	מְסוֹבֵב	מְסוֹבָב	מֵסֵב	מוּסָב
		סָבוּב						

b. Remarks. —

1. With any affix the second (final radical) is always doubled (but see 3 below).
2. In the Perfects throughout before consonantal affixes Ḥólem is inserted; in the Imperfects under the same circumstances large S·γôl is inserted.
3. The Intensive stems and often the third person forms of the Qal Perfect follow the analogy of triliteral stems, the second radical being repeated to supply a third radical.
4. The Qal Imperfect has two forms, the second doubles the first radical instead of the second; it is called the Aramaic Imperfect.

Written Exercise

Translate: We have surrounded[155] the enemies[13] of the king[131]. Let him go around[155] that he may take[122]. He caused the man[14] to go around the flock[140] of the lad[140]. We will surround this place[138] and we will take it.

LESSON XXXVI

Biliteral Verbs: *B* 2. ʿAyin Û (ע״ו)

Type: קוּם "to arise"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Perf.	*sg.* 3	קָם	נָקוֹם	קוֹמֵם	קוֹמַם	הֵקִים	הוּקַם
	3	קָמָה	נָקוֹמָה	קוֹמְמָה		הֵקִימָה	הוּקְמָה
	2	קַמְתָּ	נְקוּמוֹתָ	קוֹמַמְתָּ		הֲקִימוֹתָ	הוּקַמְתָּ
	pl. 3						
	2						
	2						
	1						
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יָקוּם	יִקּוֹם	יְקוֹמֵם		יָקִים	יוּקַם
	3						
	2						
	2	תָּקוּמִי	תִּקּוֹמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי		תָּקֵמְנָה	
	1						
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	קוּם	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם	wanting	הָקֵם	wanting
	f.	קוּמִי				הָקִימִי	
	pl. m.						
	f.	קֹמְנָה	הִקֹּמְנָה	קוֹמֵמְנָה		הָקֵמְנָה	

	Qal	Niq.	Qiṭ.	Quṭ.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Inf. const.	קוּם	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם		הָקִים	הוּקַם
abs.	קוֹם	הִקּוֹם נָקוֹם			הָקֵם	
Partic. act.	קָם	נָקוֹם	מְקוֹמֵם		מֵקִים	מוּקָם
pass.	קוּם					

b. Remarks.—

1. ע״ו verbs are quoted not, as usual, by the form of the Qal Perfect singular third person masculine, but by the Infinitive construct, which exhibits the characteristic middle *û*.
2. The Qal Perfect singular third person feminine and the feminine of the Participle active are distinguished from each other by the place of the accent, thus:

   קָ֫מָה "she arose"   קָמָ֫ה "arisen"

3. The Qal Jussive is יָקֹם and with the Wāw Consecutive וַיָּ֫קָם (way-yá-qom), the accent being drawn back to the open penult (see Less. XVII, *e*) and the vowel of the last syllable consequently shortened.
4. The Perfects Niqṭal and Hiqṭîl in the forms having a consonantal afformative insert Ḥôlem before the afformative (cf. ע״ע verbs).
5. The Intensives are formed like those of verbs ע״ע, the final radical being reduplicated.
6. The Jussive of the Hiqṭîl is יָקֵם, with Wāw Consecutive וַ֫יָּקֶם.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he arose[183] and went[59]. Let God[20] arise. The queen[131 fem.] will arise. And I will cause to return[205]. Do not (thou, m.) cause to return. O cause (sing. m.) to return (Emph. Imper., Less. XVIII, *e*).

B 3. ÍAYIN Î (ע״י)

Type: בִּין "to understand"

c. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.		Qal	Niq.
Perf.	*sg.* 3	בָּן	נָבוֹן	*pl.* 3		
	3	בָּ֫נָה	נָבֹ֫ונָה	2		
	2	בַּ֫נְתָּ	נְבוּנ֫וֹתָ	2		
	2			1	בַּ֫נּוּ	
	1					
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יָבִין	יִבּוֹן	*pl.* 3		
	3			3	תָּבֵ֫נָּה	
	2			2		
	2			2		
	1			1		
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	בִּין		*pl. m.*		
	f.			*f.*	בֵּ֫נָּה	
Inf. const.		בִּין		*abs.*	בֹּן	

d. REMARKS. —

1. The Qal Jussive is יָבֵן, with Wāw Consecutive וַיָּ֫בֶן.
2. Compare in general verbs ע״ו.

Oral Exercise

THE BILITERAL VERBS

סַבּוֹתָ סוֹבֵב סוֹבַבְתֶּם יְסוֹבֵב תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה מְסוֹבֵב הוּסַבָּה תּוּסַבִּינָה
מוּסָב הֲסִבּוֹתִי הֲסִבּוּ הָסֵבּוּ יָסֹבּוּ הָסֵב מֵסֵב נָסַב נְסַבּוֹתֶם סֹב יִסֹּב
יִסֹּב הֵסֵב נָסַבּוּ נְסַב נָסֵב נָסֹב נָסֹב סָבֵב סָבוּב סָבוֹב תָּסֹבִּי הוּסַבּוֹתֶם

קוֹמֵם יבין נבון הוקם הקימוֹתָ הקימי תקומם בין בנֵתְ תקמנה
תקומינה מקים הקם נקומונו יקוֹם נקום הקום קוֹם קם קָ֫מה
קָמָ֫ה יקוּם יקֹם ויָּקָם נקומו יַקֵם ויָּקָם בנתם

LESSON XXXVII

WEAK VERBS: *C* 1. Pê ʾÁleph (פ״א)

Type: אָכַל "to eat"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.			נֶאֱכַל	הֶאֱכִיל	הָאֳכַל
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יֹאכַל			
	3				
	2				
	2	תֹּאכְלִי			
	1	אֹכַל			
	pl. 3				
	3	תֹּאכַ֫לְנָה			
	2				
	2				
	1				
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	אֱכֹל			
	f.	אִכְלִי			
	pl. m.				
	f.	אֱכֹ֫לְנָה			
Inf. const.		אֱכֹל			
abs.					
Partic.					

b. Remarks. —

1. פ״א verbs are Pê guttural verbs in all respects save in the Qal Imperfect where א quiesces in preceding Páθaḥ and the resultant Qámeṣ is transmuted into Ḥôlem, thus:

יֹאכַל = יָאכַל = יַאֲכַל

Notice the Páθaḥ in the second syllable instead of the regular Ḥôlem.

2. In pause יֹאכַל becomes יֹאכֵל.
3. In Qal Imperfect singular first person אֹכַל is for אֹאכַל, the quiescent first radical is not written.
4. There are only five פ״א verbs; the one most common is אָמַר "to say," Qal Imperfect יֹאמַר, with Wāw Consecutive וַיֹּ֫אמֶר (but first person וָאֹמַ֫ר); Qal Infinitive Construct אֱמֹר, with ל it becomes לֵאמֹר (from לֶאֱמֹר).

Written Exercise

Translate: And he said[21] to the man[4], From the tree[170] thou mayest eat[15]. I will make thee eat (Hiφ.) the flesh[46] of great[47] kings[131]. O let us not perish[2]. And I said, Draw[189] near (pl. fem.) that (Wāw sub.) we may eat.

LESSON XXXVIII

C 2. Pê Wāw (פ״ו) Verbs

Type: יָשַׁב "to dwell," "sit," יָרַשׁ "to take possession of"

a. CLUE FORMS

		Qal	Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	*sg.* 3		נוֹשַׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	הוּשַׁב
	3			הוֹשִׁיבָה	
	2			הוֹשַׁבְתָּ	
	2				
	1				

		Qal	Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	*pl.* 3				
	2		נוֹשַׁבְתֶּם		
	2				
	1				
Impf.	*sg.* 3	יִירַשׁ יֵשֵׁב	יִוָּשֵׁב	יוֹשִׁיב	יוּשַׁב
	3				
	2				
	2				
	1				
	pl. 3				
	3		תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה		
	2				
	2				
	1				
Imperat.	*sg. m.*	יְרַשׁ שֵׁב	הִוָּשֵׁב	הוֹשֵׁב	
	f.	שְׁבִי			
	pl. m.	שְׁבוּ			
	f.	שֵׁבְנָה			
Inf. const.		שֶׁבֶת	הִוָּשֵׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	
abs.		יָשׁוֹב			
Partic.			נוֹשָׁב	מוֹשִׁיב	מוּשָׁב

b. Remarks.—

1. Verbs פ״ו appear as פ״י in the Qal Perfect.
   In the Qal Imperfect the original ו disappears altogether; thus יֵשֵׁב (and so in seven other verbs), or is changed to י and quiesces; thus יִירַשׁ.
2. The Qal Imperfect with Wāw Consecutive is וַיֵּשֶׁב, וַיִּירַשׁ.
3. In the Qal Imperative and in the Infinitive, the ו(י) is usually dropped.

In the Infinitive Construct this loss is compensated for by adding the feminine ending ת; thus שֶׁ֫בֶת, which with a suffix is שִׁבְתִּי "my sitting."

4. In the Niqṭal the Wāw appears throughout.
   In the Perfect and in the Participle it coalesces with Páθaḥ to form Ḥ́ôlem; thus נַוְשַׁב = נוֹשַׁב (cf. the Hiqṭîl throughout).
5. In the Hoqṭal ו uniting with Qibbûṣ forms Šúreq.
6. The verb הָלַךְ "to go" forms its Qal Imperfect (and the entire Hiφîl) like a פ״ו verb, יֵלֵךְ, וַ֫יֵּלֶךְ, הוֹלִיךְ.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he sat[102] on the ground[5] all[108] day[91]. O come down[100 (emphatic imperat.)] with[166] thy sword[87]. And he went down that he might know[90] the words[58]: They shall possess[101] them. My seed[75] shall know their flocks[140]. And he said[21], Sit down[102] that I may take[122] them.

C 3. Pê Yôδ (פ״י) Verbs

c. **Type: יָטַב "to be good"**

CLUE FORMS

	Qal	Hiq.		Qal	Hiq.
Pf.		הֵיטִיב	*Imperat.*		הֵיטֵב
		הֵיטַבְתֶּם	*Inf.*	יְטֹב	
Impf.	יִיטַב	יֵיטִיב	*Partic.*		מֵיטִיב

d. Remarks.—

1. Qal Imperfect with Wāw Consecutive וַיִּ֫יטַב.
2. In these verbs Yôδ is the original first radical.
   In the Qal Imperfect it quiesces in Ḥ́îreq, and in the Hiqṭîl, it combines with Páθaḥ to form large Ṣērê.
3. There are but six or seven of these verbs.

LESSON XXXIX

C4. Pê Nûn (פ״ן) Verbs

Types: נָגַשׁ "to approach," נָפַל "to fall," נָתַן "to give"

a. CLUE FORMS

	Qal			Niq.	Hiq.	Hoq.
Pf.	נָגַשׁ	נָפַל	נָתַן	נִגַּשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הֻגַּשׁ
			נָתַתָּ			
Impf.	יִגַּשׁ	יִפֹּל	יִתֵּן	יִנָּגֵשׁ	יַגִּישׁ	יֻגַּשׁ
Imperat.	גַּשׁ	נְפֹל	תֵּן			
	גְּשִׁי	נִפְלִי				
	גַּשְׁנָה	נְפֹלְנָה				
Inf. const.	גֶּשֶׁת	נְפֹל	תֵּת			
abs.						

b. Remarks.—

1. Pê Nûn verbs are divided into two classes, those that have the vowel Ḥṓlem in the Qal Imperfect and those that have the vowel Páθaḥ.
2. All Pê Nûn verbs assimilate the Nûn with the second radical (which is consequently doubled) when this Nûn would regularly close the first syllable; thus יִגַּשׁ from יִנְגַּשׁ, נִגַּשׁ from נִנְגַּשׁ.
3. In the Imperative and the Infinitive Construct of verbs with Ḥṓlem in the Qal Imperfect, the נ remains; in verbs with Páθaḥ, the נ is dropped.

   In the case of the Infinitive Construct, the נ being dropped, ת is added to lengthen the form (cf. verbs פ״נ).
4. The verb נָתַן has special peculiarities.
   (1) In the Qal Perfect the final Nûn is assimilated with the consonant of consonantal affixes.
   (2) The Qal Imperfect has Ṣērê in the second syllable.

(3) The Qal Infinitive Construct תֵּת arises from תְּנֶת by assimilation of Nûn with the affixed ת; hence with a suffix תִּתִּי "my giving."

5. The verb לָקַח "to take," in the Qal Imperfect, assimilates the ל like a פ״ן verb, thus:

יִקַּח "he will take."

Imperative קַח, Infinitive Construct קַ֫חַת.

6. Some פ״י verbs assimilate the Yôδ like פ״ן verbs, thus:

יָצַת "to burn" יִצַּת "it will burn."

7. Notice the Qibbûṣ in place of Qámeṣ Ḥāṭûφ in the Hoφ'al.

Written Exercise

Translate: Give [154] to me the books [158] of the prophets [146]. And he gave to me all [108] that gold [66]. Take [128] ye my sword [87]. I will cause you to fall [150 (Hiq.)] in that day [91]. Deliver [152] me from the swords of the wicked [196 pl.].

Oral Exercise

Verbs פ״א, פ״י, פ״ן

יֹאכַל אֲכַל אֱכֹל יֵאָכֵל אָכַל אֹכְלִי תֹּאכְלִי יֵשֵׁב שֶׁבֶת יוֹשֵׁב נוֹשָׁב
הוֹשִׁיב הוּשַׁב הֵיטִיב הֵיטַב וַיֵּשֶׁב נוֹשְׁבוּ גַּשׁ יִגַּשׁ יִגַּשׁ גֶּ֫שֶׁת נִגַּשׁ יִנָּגֵשׁ
הִגִּישׁ תֻּגַּשְׁנָה הֻגַּשׁ הַגִּישִׁי הִנָּגֵשׁ נֻגַּשׁ יִפֹּל נְפֹל

LESSON XL

C 5. Lámed 'Álef (ל״א)

Type: מָצָא "to find," מָלֵא "to be full"

Remarks. — (See the Paradigm, p. 108 f).

1. א quiesces whenever it is final.
2. It quiesces also before consonantal affixes.

(1) In all the Perfects save the Qal, and in the Qal as well of stative verbs (מָלֵא), א quiesces in Ṣērê.

(2) In the Qal Perfect of the active verb it quiesces in Qámeṣ.

(3) In the Imperfects and Imperatives it quiesces in S·γôl.

3. It is a consonant only before vocalic affixes.
4. When א quiesces in Páθaḥ, the vowel is lengthened to Qámeṣ.

Written Exercise

Translate: God created[48] the heavens[209] and the earth[25] with[166] the breath[192] of his lips[200] (dual). We found[136] the good[88] sword[87] and we will find the wise[81] man[14]. And the king[131] said[21], I hate[199] him for (כִּי) he does not prophesy[145] good.

LESSON XLI

C 6. Lámeð Hê (ל״ה) Verbs

Type: גָּלָה "to uncover," "reveal"

Remarks. — (See the Paradigm, p. 110 *f*).

1. The Perfect singular third person masculine of all stems ends in ָה.
   The Imperfect singular third person masculine of all stems ends in ֶה (also the Participles).
   The Imperative singular masculine of all stems ends in ֵה.
   The Infinitive Construct of all stems end in וֹת.
2. Lámeð Hê verbs are properly ל״י.
   This original third radical י appears only in the Qal passive Participle (where it is a consonant), and, as a quiescent, in all forms with consonantal affixes.
   In the Perfects active it quiesces in Ḥíreq (usually); in the Perfects passive it quiesces in Ṣērê (usually); in the Imperfects it quiesces in large S·γôl.
3. Before vocalic affixes the Yôð disappears and the affixes come therefore directly after the second radical.

4. Jussive forms are made by removing (apocopating) the ending ה ֶ.

יִגְלֶה becomes יִגֶל or יֶגֶל from יִגְל
יִגָּלֶה becomes יִגָּל
יְגַלֶּה becomes יְגַל
יַגְלֶה becomes יֶגֶל from יַגְל
יִתְגַּלֶּה becomes יִתְגַּל

5. ל״ה verbs are very numerous.

6. הָיָה "to become," "to be," is doubly weak, being ל״ה and Pê guttural. It has certain peculiarities. Qal Imperfect clue form is יִֽהְיֶה yih-ye(h) with *silent* Š·wā under the initial guttural. The Méθeγ merely serves to call attention to this peculiarity.

יִֽהְיֶה apocopated becomes יְהִי from יִהְי, the Ḥíreq passing over to the second letter; with Wāw Consecutive וַיְהִי wa(y)-y·-hî, with Dāγēš forte omitted from the Yôδ because of the vocal Š·wā following (see Less. VI, *c*). The verb חָיָה "to live," has the same peculiarities.

Written Exercise

Translate: And he revealed[48] the good[88] words[53] which[27] (were) in the great book[158]. And the king[131] shall build[39] in these places[138]. The prophet[146] commanded[179] to reveal it to her. I will redeem[173] thy seed[75] in the land[25] which thou seest[190].

Oral Exercise

Verbs ל״א and ל״ה

מצאה מצאתָ יִמְצא תִּמְצאנה מֹצא מצֹא נמצאת אמצא מְצאנו
ימַצאו הִמצאתם הַמצא תמציאי התמצאו נתמצא מָמצא נָמצא
גָּלתה גליתן גְּלה גלוי אֶגלה אֲגלה נגלית הָגלית התגלית גִּליתי
גֻּליתי יגלה מְגַלה הִגלינו יִגל יגל יְגל יָגל יתגל תָּגְלינה תְּגַלו תגלו
נגלָה נגלה הגלו גלו הגלינה גְּליתם יְגַלך יַגלך יִגְלֵנו גלינה גְּלינו
הָגליתן

PARADIGMS OF VERBS

קָטַל "to kill," כָּבֵד "to be

		Qal active	Qal stative	Qal stative	Niphal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* קָטַל	* כָּבֵד	* קָטֹן	* נִקְטַל
	3 *f.*	* קָֽטְלָה	* כָּֽבְדָה	* קָֽטְנָה	* נִקְטְלָה
	2 *m.*	* קָטַ֫לְתָּ	* כָּבַ֫דְתָּ	* קָטֹ֫נְתָּ	* נִקְטַ֫לְתָּ
	2 *f.*	קָטַלְתְּ	כָּבַדְתְּ	קָטֹנְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ
	1 *c.*	קָטַ֫לְתִּי	כָּבַ֫דְתִּי	קָטֹ֫נְתִּי	נִקְטַ֫לְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	קָֽטְלוּ	כָּֽבְדוּ	קָֽטְנוּ	נִקְטְלוּ
	2 *m.*	* קְטַלְתֶּם	* כְּבַדְתֶּם	* קְטָנְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	קְטַלְתֶּן	כְּבַדְתֶּן	קְטָנְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	קָטַ֫לְנוּ	כָּבַ֫דְנוּ	קָטֹ֫נּוּ	נִקְטַ֫לְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִקְטֹל	* יִכְבַּד	* יִקְטַן	* יִקָּטֵל
	3 *f.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּקְטַן	תִּקָּטֵל
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטֹל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּקְטַן	תִּקָּטֵל
	2 *f.*	* תִּקְטְלִי	* תִּכְבְּדִי	* תִּקְטְנִי	* תִּקָּֽטְלִי
	1 *c.*	אֶקְטֹל	אֶכְבַּד	אֶקְטַן	אֶקָּטֵל
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְלוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִקְטְנוּ	יִקָּֽטְלוּ
	3 *f.*	* תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה	* תִּכְבַּ֫דְנָה	* תִּקְטַ֫נָּה	תִּקָּטַ֫לְנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּכְבְּדוּ	תִּקְטְנוּ	תִּקָּֽטְלוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּקְטֹ֫לְנָה	תִּכְבַּ֫דְנָה	תִּקְטַ֫נָּה	תִּקָּטַ֫לְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִקְטֹל	נִכְבַּד	נִקְטַן	נִקָּטֵל
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* קְטֹל	* כְּבַד	* קְטַן	* הִקָּטֵל
	2 *f.*	* קִטְלִי	* כִּבְדִי	* קִטְנִי	* הִקָּֽטְלִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	קִטְלוּ	כִּבְדוּ	קִטְנוּ	הִקָּֽטְלוּ
	2 *f.*	קְטֹ֫לְנָה	כְּבַ֫דְנָה	קְטַ֫נָּה	הִקָּטַ֫לְנָה
Inf.		* קְטֹל	* כְּבַד	* קְטַן	* הִקָּטֵל
Inf. absol.		* קָטוֹל	* כָּבוֹד	* קָטוֹן	* הִקָּטֹל, נִקְטֹל
Part. act.		* קֹטֵל	* כָּבֵד	* קָטֹן	
pass.		* קָטוּל			* נִקְטָל

VERB

heavy,” קָטֹן “to be little”

Pi‛ēl	Pu‛al	Hiθpa‛ēl	Hiφ‛îl	Hoφ‛al
*קִטֵּל	*קֻטַּל	*הִתְקַטֵּל	*הִקְטִיל	*הָקְטַל
*קִטְּלָה	*קֻטְּלָה	*הִתְקַטְּלָה	*הִקְטִילָה	*הָקְטְלָה
*קִטַּלְתָּ	*קֻטַּלְתָּ	*הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	*הִקְטַלְתָּ	*הָקְטַלְתָּ
קִטַּלְתְּ	קֻטַּלְתְּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	הִקְטַלְתְּ	הָקְטַלְתְּ
קִטַּלְתִּי	קֻטַּלְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי	הִקְטַלְתִּי	הָקְטַלְתִּי
קִטְּלוּ	קֻטְּלוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הִקְטִילוּ	הָקְטְלוּ
קִטַּלְתֶּם	קֻטַּלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְתֶּם
קִטַּלְתֶּן	קֻטַּלְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הָקְטַלְתֶּן
קִטַּלְנוּ	קֻטַּלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ	הִקְטַלְנוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ
*יְקַטֵּל	*יְקֻטַּל	*יִתְקַטֵּל	*יַקְטִיל	*יָקְטַל
תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל
תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל
*תְּקַטְּלִי	*תְּקֻטְּלִי	*תִּתְקַטְּלִי	*תַּקְטִילִי	*תָּקְטְלִי
אֲקַטֵּל	אֲקֻטַּל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אַקְטִיל	אָקְטַל
יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקֻטְּלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יַקְטִילוּ	יָקְטְלוּ
*תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	*תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	*תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	*תַּקְטֵלְנָה	*תָּקְטַלְנָה
תְּקַטְּלוּ	תְּקֻטְּלוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תַּקְטִילוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ
תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה
נְקַטֵּל	נְקֻטַּל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נַקְטִיל	נָקְטַל
*קַטֵּל		*הִתְקַטֵּל	*הַקְטֵל	
*קַטְּלִי	wanting	*הִתְקַטְּלִי	*הַקְטִילִי	wanting
קַטְּלוּ		הִתְקַטְּלוּ	הַקְטִילוּ	
*קַטֵּלְנָה		*הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה	*הַקְטֵלְנָה	
*קַטֵּל		*הִתְקַטֵּל	*הַקְטִיל	
*קַטֹּל, קַטֵּל	*קֻטֹּל	*הִתְקַטֵּל	*הַקְטֵל	*הָקְטֵל
*מְקַטֵּל		*מִתְקַטֵּל	*מַקְטִיל	
	מְקֻטָּל			מָקְטָל

Singular

	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
Qal pf. sg. 3 *m.*	קְטָלַנִי	קְטָלְךָ	קְטָלֵךְ	קְטָלָהוּ קְטָלוֹ	קְטָלָהּ
3 *f.*	קְטָלַתְנִי	קְטָלַתְךָ	קְטָלָתֶךְ	קְטָלַתְהוּ קְטָלַתּוּ	קְטָלַתָּה
2 *m.*	קְטַלְתַּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתָּהוּ קְטַלְתּוֹ	קְטַלְתָּהּ
2 *f.*	קְטַלְתִּינִי	——	——	קְטַלְתִּיהוּ קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ
1 *c.*	——	קְטַלְתִּיךָ	קְטַלְתִּיךְ	קְטַלְתִּיו	קְטַלְתִּיהָ
pl. 3 *c.*	קְטָלוּנִי	קְטָלוּךָ	קְטָלוּךְ	קְטָלוּהוּ	קְטָלוּהָ
2 *m.*	קְטַלְתּוּנִי	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּהוּ	קְטַלְתּוּהָ
1 *c.*	——	קְטַלְנוּךָ	קְטַלְנוּךְ	קְטַלְנוּהוּ	קְטַלְנוּהָ
Impf. sg. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְלֵנִי	יִקְטָלְךָ	יִקְטְלֵךְ	יִקְטְלֵהוּ	יִקְטְלֶהָ
with Nûn energ.	יִקְטְלֶנִּי	יִקְטְלֶךָּ		יִקְטְלֶנּוּ	יִקְטְלֶנָּה
pl. 3 *m.*	יִקְטְלוּנִי	יִקְטְלוּךָ	יִקְטְלוּךְ	יִקְטְלוּהוּ	יִקְטְלוּהָ
Imp. sg. 2 *m.*	קָטְלֵנִי	——	——	קָטְלֵהוּ	קָטְלֶהָ
Inf.	קָטְלִי קָטְלֵנִי	קָטְלְךָ קְטָלְךָ	קָטְלֵךְ	קָטְלוֹ	קָטְלָהּ
Piʿēl pf. sg. 3 *m.*	קִטְּלַנִי	קִטֶּלְךָ	קִטְּלֵךְ	קִטְּלוֹ	קִטְּלָהּ
Hiφ. pf. sg. 3 *m.*	הִקְטִילַנִי	הִקְטִילְךָ	הִקְטִילֵךְ	הִקְטִילוֹ	הִקְטִילָהּ

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

Plural

1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
קְטָלָנוּ	קְטַלְכֶם	קְטַלְכֶן	קְטָלָם	קְטָלָן
קְטָלַתְנוּ	קְטֲלַתְכֶם	קְטֲלַתְכֶן	קְטָלָתַם	קְטָלָתַן
קְטַלְתָּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתָּם	קְטַלְתָּן
קְטַלְתִּינוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
——	קְטַלְתִּיכֶם	קְטַלְתִּיכֶן	קְטַלְתִּים	קְטַלְתִּין
קְטָלוּנוּ	קְטֲלוּכֶם	קְטֲלוּכֶן	קְטָלוּם	קְטָלוּן
קְטַלְתּוּנוּ	——	——	קְטַלְתּוּם	קְטַלְתּוּן
——	קְטַלְנוּכֶם	קְטַלְנוּכֶן	קְטַלְנוּם	קְטַלְנוּן
יִקְטְלֵנוּ	יִקְטָלְכֶם	יִקְטָלְכֶן	יִקְטְלֵם	יִקְטְלֵן
יִקְטְלֶנּוּ				
יִקְטְלוּנוּ	יִקְטְלוּכֶם	יִקְטְלוּכֶן	יִקְטְלוּם	יִקְטְלוּן
קָטְלֵנוּ	——	——	קָטְלֵם	
קָטְלֵנוּ	קְטָלְכֶם	קְטָלְכֶן	קָטְלָם	קָטְלָן
קַטְּלָנוּ	קַטֶּלְכֶם	קַטֶּלְכֶן	קַטְּלָם	קַטְּלָן
הִקְטִילָנוּ	הִקְטִילְכֶם	הִקְטִילְכֶן	הִקְטִילָם	הִקְטִילָן

A 1. PÊ GUTTURAL VERBS

		Qal		Niφal	Hiφîl	Hoφal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	עָמַד		* נֶעֱמַד	* הֶעֱמִיד	* הָעֳמַד
	3 *f.*	עָֽמְדָה		* נֶעֶמְדָה	הֶעֱמִידָה	* הָעָמְדָה
	2 *m.*	עָמַדְתָּ		נֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הָעֳמַדְתָּ
	2 *f.*	עָמַדְתְּ		נֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הָעֳמַדְתְּ
	1 *c.*	עָמַדְתִּי		נֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הָעֳמַדְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	עָֽמְדוּ		נֶעֶמְדוּ	הֶעֱמִידוּ	הָעָמְדוּ
	2 *m.*	* עֲמַדְתֶּם		נֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הָעֳמַדְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	* עֲמַדְתֶּן		נֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הָעֳמַדְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	עָמַדְנוּ		נֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הָעֳמַדְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יַעֲמֹד	* יֶחֱזַק	* יֵעָמֵד	* יַעֲמִיד	* יָעֳמַד
	3 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹד	תֶּחֱזַק	תֵּעָמֵד	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעֳמַד
	2 *m.*	תַּעֲמֹד	תֶּחֱזַק	תֵּעָמֵד	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעֳמַד
	2 *f.*	* תַּעַמְדִי	* תֶּחֶזְקִי	תֵּעָמְדִי	תַּעֲמִידִי	* תָּעָמְדִי
	1 *c.*	* אֶעֱמֹד	אֶחֱזַק	אֵעָמֵד	אַעֲמִיד	אָעֳמַד
	pl. 3 *m.*	* יַעַמְדוּ	* יֶחֶזְקוּ	יֵעָמְדוּ	יַעֲמִידוּ	יָעָמְדוּ
	3 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֶּחֱזַקְנָה	תֵּעָמַדְנָה	תַּעֲמֵדְנָה	תָּעֳמַדְנָה
	2 *m.*	תַּעַמְדוּ	תֶּחֶזְקוּ	תֵּעָמְדוּ	תַּעֲמִידוּ	תָּעָמְדוּ
	2 *f.*	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֶּחֱזַקְנָה	תֵּעָמַדְנָה	תַּעֲמֵדְנָה	תָּעֳמַדְנָה
	1 *c.*	נַעֲמֹד	נֶחֱזַק	נֵעָמֵד	נַעֲמִיד	נָעֳמַד
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* עֲמֹד	* חֲזַק	* הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמֵד	wanting
	2 *f.*	עִמְדִי	חִזְקִי	הֵעָמְדִי	הַעֲמִידִי	
	pl. 2 *m.*	עִמְדוּ	חִזְקוּ	הֵעָמְדוּ	הַעֲמִידוּ	
	2 *f.*	* עֲמֹדְנָה	* חֲזַקְנָה	הֵעָמַדְנָה	הַעֲמֵדְנָה	
Inf.		* עֲמֹד		* הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמִיד	
Inf. absol.		עָמוֹד		* נַעֲמוֹד	הַעֲמֵד	* הָעֳמֵד
Part. act.		עֹמֵד		* נֶעֱמָד	מַעֲמִיד	
pass.		עָמוּד				מָעֳמָד

A 2. ʿAYIN GUTTURAL VERBS

		Qal	Niφial	Piiēl	Puial	Hiθpaiēl
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	שָׁחַט	נִשְׁחַט	* בֵּרַךְ	* בֹּרַךְ	* הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	3 *f.*	* שָֽׁחֲטָה	* נִשְׁחֲטָה	בֵּֽרְכָה	בֹּֽרְכָה	הִתְבָּֽרְכָה
	2 *m.*	שָׁחַ֫טְתָּ	נִשְׁחַ֫טְתָּ	בֵּרַ֫כְתָּ	בֹּרַ֫כְתָּ	הִתְבָּרַ֫כְתָּ
	2 *f.*	שָׁחַטְתְּ	נִשְׁחַטְתְּ	בֵּרַכְתְּ	בֹּרַכְתְּ	הִתְבָּרַכְתְּ
	1 *c.*	שָׁחַ֫טְתִּי	נִשְׁחַ֫טְתִּי	בֵּרַ֫כְתִּי	בֹּרַ֫כְתִּי	הִתְבָּרַ֫כְתִּי
	pl. 3 *c.*	* שָֽׁחֲטוּ	* נִשְׁחֲטוּ	בֵּֽרְכוּ	בֹּֽרְכוּ	הִתְבָּֽרְכוּ
	2 *m.*	שְׁחַטְתֶּם	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּם	בֵּרַכְתֶּם	בֹּרַכְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
	2 *f.*	שְׁחַטְתֶּן	נִשְׁחַטְתֶּן	בֵּרַכְתֶּן	בֹּרַכְתֶּן	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּן
	1 *c.*	שָׁחַ֫טְנוּ	נִשְׁחַ֫טְנוּ	בֵּרַ֫כְנוּ	בֹּרַ֫כְנוּ	הִתְבָּרַ֫כְנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִשְׁחַט	יִשָּׁחֵט	* יְבָרֵךְ	* יְבֹרַךְ	* יִתְבָּרֵךְ
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַט	תִּשָּׁחֵט	תְּבָרֵךְ	תְּבֹרַךְ	תִּתְבָּרֵךְ
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁחַט	תִּשָּׁחֵט	תְּבָרֵךְ	תְּבֹרַךְ	תִּתְבָּרֵךְ
	2 *f.*	* תִּשְׁחֲטִי	* תִּשָּֽׁחֲטִי	תְּבָֽרְכִי	תְּבֹֽרְכִי	תִּתְבָּֽרְכִי
	1 *c.*	אֶשְׁחַט	אֶשָּׁחֵט	אֲבָרֵךְ	אֲבֹרַךְ	אֶתְבָּרֵךְ
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִשְׁחֲטוּ	יִשָּֽׁחֲטוּ	יְבָֽרְכוּ	יְבֹֽרְכוּ	יִתְבָּֽרְכוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַ֫טְנָה	תִּשָּׁחַ֫טְנָה	תְּבָרֵ֫כְנָה	תְּבֹרַ֫כְנָה	תִּתְבָּרֵ֫כְנָה
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁחֲטוּ	תִּשָּֽׁחֲטוּ	תְּבָֽרְכוּ	תְּבֹֽרְכוּ	תִּתְבָּֽרְכוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּשְׁחַ֫טְנָה	תִּשָּׁחַ֫טְנָה	תְּבָרֵ֫כְנָה	תְּבֹרַ֫כְנָה	תִּתְבָּרֵ֫כְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִשְׁחַט	נִשָּׁחֵט	נְבָרֵךְ	נְבֹרַךְ	נִתְבָּרֵךְ
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* שְׁחַט	הִשָּׁחֵט	* בָּרֵךְ		* הִתְבָּרֵךְ
	2 *f.*	* שַׁחֲטִי	* הִשָּֽׁחֲטִי	* בָּֽרְכִי	wanting	הִתְבָּֽרְכִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	שַֽׁחֲטוּ	הִשָּֽׁחֲטוּ	בָּֽרְכוּ		הִתְבָּֽרְכוּ
	2 *f.*	שְׁחַ֫טְנָה	הִשָּׁחַ֫טְנָה	* בָּרֵ֫כְנָה		הִתְבָּרֵ֫כְנָה
Inf.		שְׁחֹט	הִשָּׁחֵט	* בָּרֵךְ	wanting	* הִתְבָּרֵךְ
Inf. absol.		שָׁחוֹט	נִשְׁחוֹט	* בָּרֵךְ		
Part. act.		שֹׁחֵט	נִשְׁחָט	* מְבָרֵךְ		* מִתְבָּרֵךְ
pass.		שָׁחוּט			* מְבֹרָךְ	

		Qal	Niφial	Piïēl
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח *
	3 *f.*	שָׁלְחָה	נִשְׁלְחָה	שִׁלְּחָה
	2 *m.*	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ
	2 *f.*	שָׁלַחַתְּ *	נִשְׁלַחַתְּ *	שִׁלַּחַתְּ *
	1 *c.*	שָׁלַחְתִּי	etc.	etc.
	pl. 3 *c.*	שָׁלְחוּ		
	2 *m.*	שְׁלַחְתֶּם		
	2 *f.*	שְׁלַחְתֶּן		
	1 *c.*	שָׁלַחְנוּ		
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	יִשְׁלַח *	יִשָּׁלַח *	יְשַׁלַּח *
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח
	2 *f.*	תִּשְׁלְחִי	תִּשָּׁלְחִי	תְּשַׁלְּחִי
	1 *c.*	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשָּׁלַח	אֲשַׁלַּח
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשָּׁלְחוּ	יְשַׁלְּחוּ
	3 *f.*	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה *	תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה *	תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה *
	2 *m.*	תִּשְׁלְחוּ	תִּשָּׁלְחוּ	תְּשַׁלְּחוּ
	2 *f.*	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה	תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה
	1 *c.*	נִשְׁלַח	נִשָּׁלַח	נְשַׁלַּח
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	שְׁלַח *	הִשָּׁלַח *	שַׁלַּח *
	2 *f.*	שִׁלְחִי	הִשָּׁלְחִי	שַׁלְּחִי *
	pl. 2 *m.*	שִׁלְחוּ	הִשָּׁלְחוּ	שַׁלְּחוּ
	2 *f.*	שְׁלַחְנָה *	הִשָּׁלַחְנָה	שַׁלַּחְנָה *
Inf.		שְׁלֹחַ *	הִשָּׁלַח *	שַׁלַּח *
Inf. absol.		שָׁלוֹחַ *	נִשְׁלוֹחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ
Part. act.		שֹׁלֵחַ *	נִשְׁלָח	מְשַׁלֵּחַ *
pass.		שָׁלוּחַ *		

GUTTURAL VERBS

Puial	Hiθpaiēl	Hiφiîl	Hoφial
שֻׁלַּח	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הִשְׁלִיחַ	הָשְׁלַח
שֻׁלְּחָה	הִשְׁתַּלְּחָה	הִשְׁלִיחָה	הָשְׁלְחָה
שֻׁלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הָשְׁלַחְתָּ
* שֻׁלַּחַתְּ	* הִשְׁתַּלַּחַתְּ	* הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	* הָשְׁלַחַתְּ
etc.	etc.	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	etc.
		הִשְׁלִיחוּ	
		הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	
		הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	
		הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	
יְשֻׁלַּח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	* יַשְׁלִיחַ	יָשְׁלַח
etc.	etc.	תַּשְׁלִיחַ	etc.
		תַּשְׁלִיחַ	
		תַּשְׁלִיחִי	
		אַשְׁלִיחַ	
		יַשְׁלִיחוּ	
		תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	
		תַּשְׁלִיחוּ	
		תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	
		נַשְׁלִיחַ	
wanting	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הַשְׁלַח	wanting
	הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי	הַשְׁלִיחִי	
	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ	הַשְׁלִיחוּ	
	* הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה	הַשְׁלַחְנָה	
wanting	* הִשְׁתַּלַּח	* הַשְׁלִיחַ	
		* הַשְׁלֵחַ	* הָשְׁלֵחַ
	* מִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ	* מַשְׁלִיחַ	
מְשֻׁלָּח			מָשְׁלָח

		Qal		Niphal
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	סַב * or סָבַב		נָסַב *
	3 *f.*	סַבָּה * or סָבְבָה		נָסַבָּה *
	2 *m.*	סַבּוֹתָ *		נְסַבּוֹתָ *
	2 *f.*	סַבּוֹת		נְסַבּוֹת
	1 *c.*	סַבּוֹתִי		נְסַבּוֹתִי
	pl. 3 *c.*	סַבּוּ or סָבְבוּ		נָסַבּוּ
	2 *m.*	סַבּוֹתֶם		נְסַבּוֹתֶם
	2 *f.*	סַבּוֹתֶן		נְסַבּוֹתֶן
	1 *c.*	סַבּוֹנוּ		נְסַבּוֹנוּ
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	יָסֹב *	יִסֹּב *	יִסַּב *
	3 *f.*	תָּסֹב	תִּסֹּב	תִּסַּב
	2 *m.*	תָּסֹב	תִּסֹּב	תִּסַּב
	2 *f.*	תָּסֹבִּי *	תִּסְּבִי	תִּסַּבִּי *
	1 *c.*	אָסֹב	אֶסֹּב	אֶסַּב
	pl. 3 *m.*	יָסֹבּוּ	יִסְּבוּ	יִסַּבּוּ
	3 *f.*	תְּסֻבֶּינָה *	תִּסֹּבְנָה	תִּסַּבֶּינָה
	2 *m.*	תָּסֹבּוּ	תִּסְּבוּ	תִּסַּבּוּ
	2 *f.*	תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסֹּבְנָה	תִּסַּבֶּינָה
	1 *c.*	נָסֹב	נִסֹּב	נִסַּב
Imp.	2 *m.*	סֹב *		הִסַּב
	2 *f.*	סֹבִּי *		הִסַּבִּי *
	pl. 2 *m.*	סֹבּוּ		הִסַּבּוּ
	2 *f.*	סֻבֶּינָה		הִסַּבֶּינָה
Inf. const.		סֹב		הִסַּב
abs.		סָבוֹב		הִסּוֹב
Part. act.		סֹבֵב		
pass.		סָבוּב		נָסָב

'B 1. ʿÁYIN DOUBLED

Pôiēl	Pôial	Hiθpôiēl	Hiφîl	Hoφial
* סוֹבֵב	* סוֹבַב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב	* הֵסֵב	* הוּסַב
סוֹבְבָה	סוֹבְבָה	הִסְתּוֹבְבָה	* הֵסַבָּה	* הוּסַבָּה
סוֹבַבְתָּ	סוֹבַבְתָּ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתָּ	* הֲסִבּוֹתָ	* הוּסַבּוֹתָ
סוֹבַבְתְּ	סוֹבַבְתְּ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתְּ	הֲסִבּוֹת	etc.
סוֹבַבְתִּי	סוֹבַבְתִּי	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתִּי	הֲסִבּוֹתִי	
סוֹבְבוּ	סוֹבְבוּ	הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	הֵסַבּוּ	
סוֹבַבְתֶּם	סוֹבַבְתֶּם	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּם	הֲסִבּוֹתֶם	
סוֹבַבְתֶּן	סוֹבַבְתֶּן	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּן	הֲסִבּוֹתֶן	
סוֹבַבְנוּ	סוֹבַבְנוּ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְנוּ	הֲסִבּוֹנוּ	
יְסוֹבֵב	יְסוֹבַב	יִסְתּוֹבֵב	* יָסֵב	יוּסַב
תְּסוֹבֵב	etc.	תִּסְתּוֹבֵב	תָּסֵב	תּוּסַב
תְּסוֹבֵב		תִּסְתּוֹבֵב	תָּסֵב	תּוּסַב
תְּסוֹבְבִי		תִּסְתּוֹבְבִי	* תָּסֵבִּי	תּוּסַבִּי
אֲסוֹבֵב		אֶסְתּוֹבֵב	אָסֵב	אוּסַב
יְסוֹבְבוּ		יִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	יָסֵבּוּ	יוּסַבּוּ
תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה		תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	* תְּסִבֶּינָה	תּוּסַבֶּינָה
תְּסוֹבְבוּ		תִּסְתּוֹבְבוּ	תָּסֵבּוּ	תּוּסַבּוּ
תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה		תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	תְּסִבֶּינָה	תּוּסַבֶּינָה
נְסוֹבֵב		נִסְתּוֹבֵב	נָסֵב	נוּסַב
סוֹבֵב		הִסְתּוֹבֵב	* הָסֵב	
סוֹבְבִי	wanting	הִסְתּוֹבְבִי	הָסֵבִּי	wanting
סוֹבְבוּ		הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	הָסֵבּוּ	
סוֹבֵבְנָה		הִסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	הֲסִבֶּינָה	
סוֹבֵב			* הָסֵב	wanting
סוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב	* הָסֵב	
מְסוֹבֵב		מִסְתּוֹבֵב	* מֵסֵב	
	מְסוֹבָב			מוּסָב

		Qal			Niφial	
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* קָם	* מֵת	* בָּן	* נָקוֹם	נָבוֹן
	3 *f.*	* קָמָה	* מֵתָה	* בָּנָה	* נָקוֹמָה	etc.
	2 *m.*	* קַמְתָּ	* מַתָּה	* בַּנְתָּ	* נְקוּמוֹתָ	
	2 *f.*	קַמְתְּ	מַתְּ	בַּנְתְּ	נְקוּמוֹת	
	1 *c.*	קַמְתִּי	מַתִּי	בַּנְתִּי	נְקוּמוֹתִי	
	pl. 3 *c.*	קָמוּ	מֵתוּ	בָּנוּ	נָקוֹמוּ	
	2 *m.*	קַמְתֶּם	מַתֶּם	בַּנְתֶּם	נְקוּמוֹתֶם	
	2 *f.*	קַמְתֶּן	מַתֶּן	בַּנְתֶּן	נְקוּמוֹתֶן	
	1 *c.*	קַמְנוּ	מַתְנוּ	בַּנּוּ	נְקוּמוֹנוּ	
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יָקוּם	יָמוּת	* יָבִין	* יִקּוֹם	
	3 *f.*	תָּקוּם	etc.	תָּבִין	תִּקּוֹם	
	2 *m.*	תָּקוּם		תָּבִין	תִּקּוֹם	
	2 *f.*	* תָּקוּמִי		* תָּבִינִי	* תִּקּוֹמִי	
	1 *c.*	אָקוּם		אָבִין	אִקּוֹם	
	pl. 3 *m.*	יָקוּמוּ		יָבִינוּ	יִקּוֹמוּ	
	3 *f.*	* תְּקוּמֶינָה		* תְּבִינֶינָה	תִּקֹּמְנָה	
	2 *m.*	תָּקוּמוּ		תָּבִינוּ	תִּקּוֹמוּ	
	2 *f.*	תְּקוּמֶינָה		תְּבִינֶינָה	תִּקֹּמְנָה	
	1 *c.*	נָקוּם		נָבִין	נִקּוֹם	
Juss. 3 *sg.*		* יָקֹם	יָמֹת	יָבֵן		
Wāw consec. impf.		וַיָּקָם	וַיָּמָת	וַיָּבֶן		
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* קוּם	מוּת	בִּין	* הִקּוֹם	
	2 *f.*	* קוּמִי	etc.	בִּינִי	הִקּוֹמִי	
	pl. 2 *m.*	קוּמוּ		בִּינוּ	הִקּוֹמוּ	
	2 *f.*	* קֹמְנָה			הִקֹּמְנָה	
Inf.		* קוּם	מוּת	בִּין	* הִקּוֹם	
Inf. absol.		* קוֹם	מוֹת	בּוֹן	* הִקּוֹם	
Part. act.		* קָם	מֵת	בָּן	* נָקוֹם	
	pass.	* קוּם		בּוּן בִּין		

3. ʿÁYIN Û AND Î VERBS

Pôʿēl	Pôʿal	Hiφʿîl	Hoφʿal
* קוֹמֵם	* קוֹמַם	* הֵקִים	* הוּקַם
* קוֹמְמָה	* קוֹמְמָה	* הֵקִימָה	* הוּקְמָה
* קוֹמַמְתָּ	* קוֹמַמְתָּ	* הֲקִימוֹתָ	* הוּקַמְתָּ
קוֹמַמְתְּ	קוֹמַמְתְּ	הֲקִימוֹת	הוּקַמְתְּ
קוֹמַמְתִּי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	הֲקִימוֹתִי	הוּקַמְתִּי
קוֹמְמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	הֵקִימוּ	הוּקְמוּ
קוֹמַמְתֶּם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	הֲקִימוֹתֶם	הוּקַמְתֶּם
קוֹמַמְתֶּן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	הֲקִימוֹתֶן	הוּקַמְתֶּן
קוֹמַמְנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	הֲקִימוֹנוּ	הוּקַמְנוּ
* יְקוֹמֵם	* יְקוֹמַם	* יָקִים	* יוּקַם
תְּקוֹמֵם	תְּקוֹמַם	תָּקִים	תּוּקַם
תְּקוֹמֵם	תְּקוֹמַם	תָּקִים	תּוּקַם
תְּקוֹמְמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	* תָּקִימִי	* תּוּקְמִי
אֲקוֹמֵם	אֲקוֹמַם	אָקִים	אוּקַם
יְקוֹמְמוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ	יָקִימוּ	יוּקְמוּ
* תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	* תָּקֵמְנָה	* תּוּקַמְנָה
תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תָּקִימוּ	תּוּקְמוּ
תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	תָּקֵמְנָה	תּוּקַמְנָה
נְקוֹמֵם	נְקוֹמַם	נָקִים	נוּקַם
		יָקֵם	
		וַיָּקָם	
* קוֹמֵם	wanting	* הָקֵם	wanting
קוֹמְמִי		* הָקִימִי	
קוֹמְמוּ		הָקִימוּ	
קוֹמֵמְנָה		* הָקֵמְנָה	
* קוֹמֵם		* הָקִים	* הוּקַם
		* הָקֵם	
* מְקוֹמֵם		מֵקִים	
	* מְקוֹמָם		* מוּקָם

WEAK VERBS: *C*1. PÊ ʾÂLEΦ.

	Qal	Niφʿal	Hiφʿîl	Hoφʿal
Pf. *sg.* 3 *m.*	אָכַל	נֶאֱכַל *	הֶאֱכִיל *	הָאֳכַל *
3 *f.*	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
2 *m.*				
2 *f.*				
1 *c.*				
pl. 3 *c.*				
2 *m.*				
2 *f.*				
1 *c.*				
Impf. *sg.* 3 *m.*	יֹאכַל *	יֵאָכֵל *	יַאֲכִיל *	יָאֳכַל *
3 *f.*	תֹּאכַל	etc.	etc.	etc.
2 *m.*	תֹּאכַל			
2 *f.*	תֹּאכְלִי			
1 *c.*	אֹכַל *			
pl. 3 *m.*	יֹאכְלוּ			
3 *f.*	תֹּאכַלְנָה			
2 *m.*	תֹּאכְלוּ			
2 *f.*	תֹּאכַלְנָה			
1 *c.*	נֹאכַל			
Imp. *sg.* 2 *m.*	אֱכֹל *			
2 *f.*	אִכְלִי			
pl. 2 *m.*	אִכְלוּ			
2 *f.*	אֱכֹלְנָה			
Inf. const.	אֱכֹל			
abs.	אָכוֹל			
Part. act.	אֹכֵל			
pass.	אָכוּל			

WEAK VERBS: *C*4. PÊ NÛN

		Qal		Niϕ·al	Hiϕîl	Hoϕial
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	נָגַשׁ	נָפַל	* נִגַּשׁ	* הִגִּישׁ	* הֻגַּשׁ
	3 *f.*	etc.	etc.	נִגְּשָׁה	הִגִּ֫ישָׁה	הֻגְּשָׁה
	2 *m.*			נִגַּ֫שְׁתָּ	הִגַּ֫שְׁתָּ	הֻגַּ֫שְׁתָּ
	2 *f.*			etc.	etc.	etc.
	1 *c.*					
	pl. 3 *c.*					
	2 *m.*					
	2 *f.*					
	1 *c.*					
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִגַּשׁ	* יִפֹּל	* יִנָּגֵשׁ	* יַגִּישׁ	* יֻגַּשׁ
	3 *f.*	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל	etc.	תַּגִּישׁ	etc.
	2 *m.*	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל		תַּגִּישׁ	
	2 *f.*	תִּגְּשִׁי	תִּפְּלִי		תַּגִּ֫ישִׁי	
	1 *c.*	אֶגַּשׁ	אֶפֹּל		אַגִּישׁ	
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִגְּשׁוּ	יִפְּלוּ		יַגִּ֫ישׁוּ	
	3 *f.*	תִּגַּ֫שְׁנָה	תִּפֹּ֫לְנָה		תַּגֵּ֫שְׁנָה	
	2 *m.*	תִּגְּשׁוּ	תִּפְּלוּ		תַּגִּ֫ישׁוּ	
	2 *f.*	תִּגַּ֫שְׁנָה	תִּפֹּ֫לְנָה		תַּגֵּ֫שְׁנָה	
	1 *c.*	נִגַּשׁ	נִפֹּל		נַגִּישׁ	
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* גַּשׁ	* נְפֹל	* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגֵּשׁ	wanting
	2 *f.*	גְּשִׁי	נִפְלִי	הִנָּגְשִׁי	הַגִּ֫ישִׁי	
	pl. 2 *m.*	גְּשׁוּ	נִפְלוּ	הִנָּגְשׁוּ	הַגִּ֫ישׁוּ	
	2 *f.*	גַּ֫שְׁנָה	נְפֹ֫לְנָה	הִנָּגַ֫שְׁנָה	הַגֵּ֫שְׁנָה	
Inf. const.		* גֶּ֫שֶׁת	נְפֹל	* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגִּישׁ	* הֻגַּשׁ
absol.		נָגוֹשׁ		* הִנָּגֵשׁ	* הַגֵּשׁ	* הֻגֵּשׁ
Part. act.		נֹגֵשׁ		* נִגָּשׁ	* מַגִּישׁ	
pass.		נָגוּשׁ				מֻגָּשׁ

WEAK VERBS: *C* 2. PÊ WĀW

Verbs פ״ו

		Qal		Niφ'al
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	יָשַׁב		* נוֹשַׁב
	3 *f.*	etc.		* נֽוֹשְׁבָה
	2 *m.*			* נוֹשַׁ֫בְתָּ
	2 *f.*			etc.
	1 *c.*			
	pl. 3 *c.*			
	2 *m.*			
	2 *f.*			
	1 *c.*			
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יֵשֵׁב	יִירַשׁ	* יִוָּשֵׁב
	3 *f.*	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּירַשׁ	תִּוָּשֵׁב
	2 *m.*	תֵּשֵׁב	etc.	תִּוָּשֵׁב
	2 *f.*	* תֵּֽשְׁבִי		* תִּוָּֽשְׁבִי
	1 *c.*	אֵשֵׁב		אִוָּשֵׁב
	pl. 3 *m.*	יֵֽשְׁבוּ		יִוָּֽשְׁבוּ
	3 *f.*	* תֵּשַׁ֫בְנָה		* תִּוָּשַׁ֫בְנָה
	2 *m.*	תֵּֽשְׁבוּ		תִּוָּֽשְׁבוּ
	2 *f.*	תֵּשַׁ֫בְנָה		תִּוָּשַׁ֫בְנָה
	1 *c.*	נֵשֵׁב		נִוָּשֵׁב
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* שֵׁב		* הִוָּשֵׁב
	2 *f.*	* שְׁבִי		הִוָּֽשְׁבִי
	pl. 2 *m.*	שְׁבוּ		הִוָּֽשְׁבוּ
	2 *f.*	* שֵׁ֫בְנָה		הִוָּשַׁ֫בְנָה
Inf. const.		* שֶׁ֫בֶת		* הִוָּשֵׁב
absol.		יָשׁוֹב		
Part. act.		יֹשֵׁב		* נוֹשָׁב
pass.		יָשׁוּב		

AND *C*3. PÊ YÔΔ VERBS

Hiφîl	Hoφial	Qal	Hiφîl
		Verbs פ״י	
* הוֹשִׁיב	* הוּשַׁב	יָנַק	* הֵינִיק
* הוֹשִׁיבָה	* הוּשְׁבָה		* הֵינִיקָה
* הוֹשַׁבְתָּ	* הוּשַׁבְתָּ		* הֵינַקְתָּ
etc.	etc.		etc.
* יוֹשִׁיב	* יוּשַׁב	* יִינַק	* יֵינִיק
תּוֹשִׁיב	etc.	תִּינַק	תֵּינִיק
תּוֹשִׁיב		תִּינַק	תֵּינִיק
* תּוֹשִׁיבִי		* תִּינְקִי	* תֵּינִיקִי
etc.		אִינַק	אֵינִיק
		יִינְקוּ	יֵינִיקוּ
* תּוֹשֵׁבְנָה		* תִּינַקְנָה	* תֵּינֵקְנָה
etc.		תִּינְקוּ	תֵּינִיקוּ
		תִּינַקְנָה	תֵּינֵקְנָה
		נִינַק	נֵינִיק
* הוֹשֵׁב			* הֵינֵק
הוֹשִׁיבִי			הֵינִיקִי
הוֹשִׁיבוּ			הֵינִיקוּ
הוֹשֵׁבְנָה			הֵינֵקְנָה
* הוֹשִׁיב	הוּשַׁב		הֵינִיק
* הוֹשֵׁב			הֵינֵק
מוֹשִׁיב		יֹנֵק	מֵינִיק
	מוּשָׁב	יָנוּק	

	Qal		Niφial
Pf. *sg.* 3 *m.*	* מָצָא	* מָלֵא	* נִמְצָא
3 *f.*	* מָֽצְאָה	* מָֽלְאָה	* נִמְצְאָה
2 *m.*	* מָצָ֫אתָ	* מָלֵ֫אתָ	* נִמְצֵ֫אתָ
2 *f.*	מָצָאת	מָלֵאת	נִמְצֵאת
1 *c.*	מָצָ֫אתִי	מָלֵ֫אתִי	נִמְצֵ֫אתִי
pl. 3 *c.*	מָֽצְאוּ	מָֽלְאוּ	נִמְצְאוּ
2 *m.*	מְצָאתֶם	מְלֵאתֶם	נִמְצֵאתֶם
2 *f.*	מְצָאתֶן	מְלֵאתֶן	נִמְצֵאתֶן
1 *c.*	מָצָ֫אנוּ	טָלֵ֫אנוּ	נִמְצֵ֫אנוּ
Impf. *sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִמְצָא	* יִמְלָא	* יִמָּצֵא
3 *f.*	תִּמְצָא	etc.	תִּמָּצֵא
2 *m.*	תִּמְצָא		תִּמָּצֵא
2 *f.*	תִּמְצְאִי		תִּמָּֽצְאִי
1 *c.*	אֶמְצָא		אֶמָּצֵא
pl. 3 *m.*	יִמְצְאוּ		יִמָּֽצְאוּ
3 *f.*	* תִּמְצָ֫אנָה		* תִּמָּצָ֫אנָה
2 *m.*	תִּמְצְאוּ		תִּמָּֽצְאוּ
2 *f.*	תִּמְצָ֫אנָה		תִּמָּצָ֫אנָה
1 *c.*	נִמְצָא		נִמָּצֵא
Imp. *sg.* 2 *m.*	* מְצָא		* הִמָּצֵא
2 *f.*	מִצְאִי		הִמָּֽצְאִי
pl. 2 *m.*	מִצְאוּ		הִמָּֽצְאוּ
2 *f.*	* מְצָ֫אנָה		* הִמָּצָ֫אנָה
Inf.	מְצֹא		הִמָּצֵא
Inf. absol.	מָצוֹא		נִמְצֹא
Part. act.	מֹצֵא	מָלֵא	נִמְצָא
pass.	מָצוּא		

LÁMEΔ ¡ÁLEΦ VERBS

Piiël	Puial	Hiθpaiël	Hiφiïl	Hoφial
* מִצֵּא	* מֻצָּא	* הִתְמַצֵּא	* הִמְצִיא	* הֻמְצָא
* מִצְּאָה	* מֻצְּאָה	etc.	* הִמְצִיאָה	* הֻמְצְאָה
* מִצֵּאתָ	* מֻצֵּאתָ		* הִמְצֵאתָ	* הֻמְצֵאתָ
etc.	etc.		הִמְצֵאת	etc.
			הִמְצֵאתִי	
			הִמְצִיאוּ	
			הִמְצֵאתֶם	
			הִמְצֵאתֶן	
			הִמְצֵאנוּ	
* יְמַצֵּא	* יְמֻצָּא	* יִתְמַצֵּא	* יַמְצִיא	* יֻמְצָא
etc.	etc.	etc.	תַּמְצִיא	etc.
			תַּמְצִיא	
			תַּמְצִיאִי	
			אַמְצִיא	
			יַמְצִיאוּ	
			* תַּמְצֶאנָה	
			תַּמְצִיאוּ	
			תַּמְצֶאנָה	
			נַמְצִיא	
* מַצֵּא		* הִתְמַצֵּא	* הַמְצֵא	
etc.	wanting	etc.	הַמְצִיאִי	wanting
			הַמְצִיאוּ	
			* הַמְצֶאנָה	
מַצֵּא		הִתְמַצֵּא	הַמְצִיא	הֻמְצָא
מַצֹּא			הַמְצֵא	
מְמַצֵּא		מִתְמַצֵּא	מַמְצִיא	
	מְמֻצָּא			מֻמְצָא

WEAK VERBS: *C* 6. LĂMEΔ HÊ

		Qal	Niφial	Piïēl
Pf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* גָּלָה	* נִגְלָה	* גִּלָּה
	3 *f.*	* גָּֽלְתָה	* נִגְלְתָה	* גִּלְּתָה
	2 *m.*	* גָּלִ֫יתָ	* נִגְלֵ֫יתָ	* גִּלִּ֫יתָ
	2 *f.*	גָּלִית	נִגְלֵית	etc.
	1 *c.*	גָּלִ֫יתִי	נִגְלֵ֫יתִי	
	pl. 3 *c.*	* גָּלוּ	* נִגְלוּ	
	2 *m.*	גְּלִיתֶם	נִגְלֵיתֶם	
	2 *f.*	גְּלִיתֶן	נִגְלֵיתֶן	
	1 *c.*	גָּלִ֫ינוּ	נִגְלֵ֫ינוּ	
Impf.	*sg.* 3 *m.*	* יִגְלֶה	* יִגָּלֶה	יְגַלֶּה
	3 *f.*	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	etc.
	2 *m.*	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	
	2 *f.*	* תִּגְלִי	* תִּגָּלִי	
	1 *c.*	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגָּלֶה	
	pl. 3 *m.*	יִגְלוּ	יִגָּלוּ	
	3 *f.*	* תִּגְלֶ֫ינָה	* תִּגָּלֶ֫ינָה	
	2 *m.*	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגָּלוּ	
	2 *f.*	תִּגְלֶ֫ינָה	תִּגָּלֶ֫ינָה	
	1 *c.*	נִגְלֶה	נִגָּלֶה	
Imp.	*sg.* 2 *m.*	* גְּלֵה	* הִגָּלֵה	גַּלֵּה
	2 *f.*	* גְּלִי	* הִגָּלִי	גַּלִּי
	pl. 2 *m.*	גְּלוּ	הִגָּלוּ	גַּלּוּ
	2 *f.*	* גְּלֶ֫ינָה	* הִגָּלֶ֫ינָה	גַּלֶּ֫ינָה
Inf.		* גְּלוֹת	* הִגָּלוֹת	* גַּלּוֹת
Inf. absol.		גָּלֹה	נִגְלֹה	גַּלֵּה
Part. act.		* גֹּלֶה	* נִגְלֶה	* מְגַלֶּה
	pass.	* גָּלוּי		

(LĀ́MEΔ YÔΔ AND WĀW) VERBS

Puial	Hiθpaiēl	Hiφiîl	Hoφial
* גֻּלָּה	* הִתְגַּלָּה	* הִגְלָה	* הָגְלָה
* גֻּלְּתָה	* הִתְגַּלְּתָה	* הִגְלְתָה	* הָגְלְתָה
* גֻּלֵּיתָ	* הִתְגַּלִּיתָ	* הִגְלִיתָ	* הָגְלֵיתָ
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
יְגֻלֶּה	* יִתְגַּלֶּה	* יַגְלֶה	* יָגְלֶה
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
	הִתְגַּלֵּה	הַגְלֵה	
wanting			wanting
* גֻּלּוֹת	* הִתְגַּלּוֹת	* הַגְלוֹת	* הָגְלוֹת
	* הִתְגַּלֵּה	* הַגְלֵה	* הָגְלֵה
	* מִתְגַּלֶּה	* מַגְלֶה	
* מְגֻלֶּה			* מָגְלֶה

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

n. = noun.	*v.* = verb.	*adj.* = adjective.	*intr.* = intransitive.
m. = masculine.	*adv.* = adverb.	*pr.* = pronoun.	*irr.* = irregular.
f. = feminine.	*prep.* = preposition.	*c.* = common.	*part.* = particle.

1. אָב *n. m. irr.* father.
2. אָבַד *v.* פ״א to perish.
3. אֶ֫בֶן *n. f.* stone.
4. אָדָם *n. indeclin.* man, Adam.
5. אֲדָמָה *n. f.* ground.
6. אֹ֫הֶל *n. f.* tent.
7. אוֹר *n.* light.
8. אָז *adv.* then.
9. אֹ֫זֶן *n. f.* ear.
10. אָח *n. m. irr.* brother.
11. אֶחָד *adj. m.* אַחַת *f.* one.
12. אַחַר, אַחֲרֵי *prep.* after.
13. אוֹיֵב *participle*, enemy.
14. אִישׁ *pl.* אֲנָשִׁים *n. m.* man, husband.
15. אָכַל *v.* פ״א to eat.
16. אֹ֫כֶל *n.* food.
17. אַל־ *negative used with Jussive.*
18. אֶל־ *prep.* to.
19. אֵ֫לֶּה *pr. dem. pl. c.* these.
20. אֱלֹהִים *n. pl.* gods, God.
21. אָמַר *v.* פ״א to say. וַיֹּ֫אמֶר.
22. אֲנִי *pr. pers.* 1 *c.* I.
23. אֲנַ֫חְנוּ *pr. pers.* 1 *c.* we.
24. אָנֹכִי = אֲנִי.
25. אֶ֫רֶץ *n. f.* earth, land, *with art.* הָאָ֫רֶץ.
26. אִשָּׁה *n. f.* woman, wife, *const.* אֵ֫שֶׁת, *w. suff.* אִשְׁתִּי, *pl.* נָשִׁים.
27. אֲשֶׁר *relat. part.* who, which, *conj.* that.
28. אַתְּ *pr. pers.* 2 *f.* thou.
29. אֵת, אֶת־ *sign of def. accus.*, *w. suff.* אֹת.
30. אֵת, אֶת־ *prep.* with.
31. אַתָּה *pr. pers.* 2 *m.* thou.

32. בְּ *prep.* in, by.
33. בָּדַל *v. hiqṭ.* to divide.
34. בְּהֵמָה *n. f.* cattle, beast.
35. בּוֹא *v.* to come, *qal pft.* בָּא, *impf.* יָבוֹא.

36. בֵּין *prep.* between.

37. בַּ֫יִת *n.* house, *const.* בֵּית, *pl.* בָּתִּים (bāt-).

38. בֵּן *n.* *m.* son, *const.* בֶּן, בֶּךָ, בִּן, בִּךָ, *w. suff.* בְּנִי, *pl.* בָּנִים.

39. בָּנָה *v.* to build.

40. בַּ֫עַל *n.* master, lord.

41. בֹּ֫קֶר *n.* morning.

42. בקשׁ *v.* *qit.* בִּקֵּשׁ, to seek.

43. בָּרָא *v.* to create.

44. ברך *v.* *qit.* בֵּרַךְ to bless.

45. בְּרָכָה *n.* *f.* blessing.

46. בָּשָׂר *n.* flesh.

47. גָּדוֹל *adj.* great.

48. גָּלָה *v.* to reveal.

49. גָּמַל *v.* to wean.

50. גָּנַב *v.* to steal.

51. גרשׁ *v.* *qit.* גֵּרֵשׁ to drive out.

52. דבר *v.* *qit.* דִּבֶּר to speak.

53. דָּבָר *n.* word, thing.

54. דֶּ֫רֶךְ *n.* way.

55. הֲ *interrog.* *prefix.*

56. הוּא *pr.* *pers.* 3 *m.* he, *pr.* *dem.* *m.* that.

57. הִיא *pr.* *pers.* 3 *f.* she, *pr.* *demonstr.* *f.* that.

58. הָיָה *v.* to come to pass, be, *impf.* יִהְיֶה (yih-), *apoc.* יְהִי, וַיְהִי.

59. הָלַךְ *v.* to go, *impf.* יֵלֵךְ, וַיֵּ֫לֶךְ, *hiθq.* to walk.

60. הֵם *pr.* *pers.* 3 *m.* *pl.* they, *pr.* *dem.* 3 *m.* *pl.* those.

61. הֵ֫מָּה (*longer form of preceding*).

62. הֵן *pr.* *pers.* 3 *pl.* *f.* they, *pr.* *dem.* 3 *pl.* *f.* those.

63. הֵ֫נָּה (*longer form of* הֵן).

64. הַר *n.* mountain, *with art.* הָהָר.

65. וְ, וּ *conj.* and.

66. זֹאת *pr.* *dem.* 3 *f.* *s.* this.

67. זֶה *pr.* *dem.* 3 *m.* *s.* this.

68. זָהָב *n.* gold.

69. זָכַר *v.* to remember.

70. זָכָר *n.* a male.

71. זָעַק *v.* to cry out.

72. זְעָקָה *n.* *f.* cry.

73. זָקֵן *v.* *intr.* to be old.

74. זָקֵן *adj.* old, *const.* זְקַן.

75. זֶ֫רַע *n.* seed.

76. חַג *n.* feast, *w.* *suff.* חַגִּי.

77. חֹ֫דֶשׁ *n.* month.

78. חָזַק *v.* to be strong, *impf.* יֶחֱזַק.

79. חָיָה *v.* to live.

80. חָכַם *v.* to be wise, *impf.* יֶחְכַּם.

81. חָכָם *adj.* wise.

82. חָכְמָה *n.* *f.* wisdom.

83. חֳלִי *n.* sickness.

84. חָלַם *v.* to dream.

85. חֵ֫לֶק *n.* portion.

86. חֶ֫סֶד *n.* kindness.

87. חֶ֫רֶב *n.* *f.* sword.

88. טוֹב *adj.* good.

89. יָד *n.* hand.
90. יָדַע *v.* פ״י to know.
91. יוֹם *n.* day, *pl.* יָמִים.
92. יוֹבֵל *n.* ram's horn.
93. יָכֹל *v. intr.* to be able.
94. יָלַד *v.* פ״י to bear a child, *hiqṭ.* to beget.
95. יֶ֫לֶד *n. m.* boy.
96. יָם *n.* sea.
96a. יָנַק *v.* פ״י to suck.
97. יָסַף *v.* פ״י to add.
98. יָפֶה *adj.* handsome.
99. יָצָא *v.* פ״י to go out.
100. יָרַד *v.* פ״י to go down.
101. יָרַשׁ *v.* פ״י to acquire, *impf.* יִירַשׁ.
102. יָשַׁב *v.* פ״י to sit, dwell.

103. כְּ *prep.* as.
104. כָּבֵד *v. intr.* to be heavy.
105. כָּבֵד *adj.* heavy, *const.* כְּבַד.
106. כּוֹכָב *n.* star.
107. כֹּהֵן (k'ō-) *n.* priest.
108. כֹּל, כָּל־ *n.* all.
109. כֶּ֫סֶף *n.* silver.
110. כפר *v. qiṭ.* כִּפֶּר to atone.
111. כָּרַת *v.* to cut.
112. כָּתַב *v.* to write.

113. לְ *prep.* to, for.
114. לֹא *negat. part.* not.
115. לֵב *n.* heart, *w. suff.* לִבִּי.
116. לֵבָב *n.* = לֵב.
117. לָבֵשׁ *v. intr.* to clothe oneself.
118. לֶ֫חֶם *n.* bread.
119. לחם *v. niqṭ.* to fight.
120. לָכַד *v.* to capture.
121. לִפְנֵי *prep.* before.
122. לָקַח *v.* to take, *impf.* יִקַּח.

123. מְאֹד *adv.* very.
124. מִדְבָּר *n.* pasture, wilderness.
125. מָה *pr. interr.* what?
126. מִזְבֵּחַ *n.* altar.
127. מִי *pr. interr.* who?
128. מַ֫יִם *n. pl.* water.
129. מָכַר *v.* to buy.
130. מָלַךְ *v.* to be king.
131. מֶ֫לֶךְ *n.* king.
132. מָלֵא *v. intr.* to be full.
133. מִלְחָמָה *n. f.* battle.
134. מִן *prep.* from.
135. מַעֲשֶׂה *n.* word.
136. מָצָא *v.* to find.
137. מַצָּב *n.* place.
138. מָקוֹם *n.* place.
139. מַקֵּל *n.* staff.
140. מִקְנֶה *n.* flock.
141. מָשַׁל *v.* to rule.
142. מָשַׁח *v.* to anoint.
143. מִשְׁפָּט *n.* decision, judgment.
144. מָתֹק *v. intr.* to be sweet.

145. נבא *v. niq., hiθq.* to prophesy.
146. נָבִיא *n.* prophet.
147. נָדִיב *n.* prince.
148. נָחָשׁ *n.* serpent.
149. נַ֫עַר *n.* lad.

150. נָפַל *v.* to fall.
151. נֶפֶשׁ *n.* breath, living creature.
152. נצל *v. hiqṭ.* to deliver.
153. נָשָׂא *v.* to lift, bear.
154. נָתַן *v.* to give, *impf.* יִתֵּן.

155. סַב, סָבַב *v.* to go around.
156. סוּס *n.* horse.
157. סָפַר *v.* to count, *qiṭ.* to tell.
158. סֵפֶר *n.* book.

159. עָבַד *v.* to work.
160. עֶבֶד *n.* slave.
161. עָבַר *v.* to cross over.
162. עַד *prep.* to, unto.
163. עַיִן *n.* eye, fountain.
164. עַל־ *prep.* on.
165. עָלֶה *n.* leaf.
166. עִם *prep.* with.
167. עַם people, *w. art.* הָעָם.
168. עָמַד *v.* to stand.
169. עָפָר *n.* dust.
170. עֵץ *n.* tree.
170ª. עֶרֶב *n.* evening.
171. עֵשֶׂב *n.* herb, *w. suff.* עֶשְׂבִּי.
172. עָשָׂה *v.* to do, make.

173. פָּדָה *v.* to redeem.
174. פָּנִים *n. pl.* face.
175. פָּעַל *v.* to do, work.
176. פֹּעַל *n.* work.
177. פַּר *n.* bull, *w. art.* הַפָּר.
178. פֵּשֶׁת *n.* linen.

179. צוה *v. qiṭ.* to command.
180. צַדִּיק *adj.* righteous.

181. קָבַר *v.* to bury.
182. קָדַשׁ *v. intr.* to be holy, *qiṭ. hiqṭ.* to consecrate, *hiθq.* to consecrate oneself.
183. קוּם *v.* to arise.
184. קָטַל *v.* to kill.
185. קָטֹן *v. intr.* to be little.
186. קַל *adj.* light, quick.
187. קָנָה *v.* to acquire.
188. קָרָא *v.* to call.
189. קָרַב *v. intr.* to draw near.

190. רָאָה *v.* to see.
191. רֹאשׁ *n. m. pl.* רָאשִׁים head.
192. רוּחַ *n.* wind, spirit.
193. רֹמַח *n.* spear.
194. רָעָה *v.* to shepherd.
195. רֹעֶה *participle*, shepherd.
196. רָשָׁע *adj.* wicked.

197. שָׂדֶה *n.* field.
198. שִׂים *v.* to place.
199. שָׂנֵא *v.* to hate.
200. שָׂפָה *n. f.* lip, *dual*, שְׂפָתַיִם.
201. שָׂרַף *v.* to burn.
202. שֶׁבַע *n.* seven.
203. שִׁבְעָה *n. f.* seven.
204. שָׁבַר *v.* to break, *qiṭ.* to break in pieces.
205. שׁוּב *v.* to turn, return.
206. שָׁכַח *v.* to forget.

207. שָׁלַח *v.* to send.

208. שֵׁם *n.* name.

209. שָׁמַ֫יִם *n. pl.* heaven.

210. שָׁמַע *v.* to hear.

211. שֵׁ֫מַע *n.* hearing, news.

212. שָׁמַר *v.* to keep, watch, *niq.* to take heed.

213. שָׁנָה *n. f.* year.

214. שְׁנַ֫יִם *n. dual*, two.

215. שָׁפַט *v.* to judge.

216. שֹׁפֵט *partic.* judge.

217. שֹׁ֫רֶשׁ *n.* root.

218. שׁרת *v. qiṭ.* שֵׁרֵת to serve.

219. תַּ֫חַת *prep.* under, instead of.

3 2044 069 570 414